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CAUSE AND CURE OF DISEASE.

OFFICES OF ELECTRICITY IN THE ORIGIN AND REMOVAL OF THE DISORDERS AND INJURIES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSTRUCTION OR GROWTH, AND POSSIBLE DISEASES AND INJURIES OF THE HUMAN ORGANIZATION, AND ALL THE REMEDIES FOR ITS DISEASES AND INJURIES.

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BY H. B. PHILBROOK,

Editor of the "PROBLEMS OF NATURE" and "WORK OF ELECTRICITY IN NATURE," and Several Works on the Offices of Electricity in the Various Departments of Nature.

PUBLISHED BY
THE OFFICE OF "PROBLEMS OF NATURE,"
New York City.

17676

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TO THE
GOOD AND HONORABLE PHYSICIANS OF THE COUNTRY
WHO ARE WILLING
TO OBSERVE A WORK OF CONSEQUENCE OF ANY AUTHOR,
AND TO
A PARENT IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD,
THIS VOLUME
AND THE LABOR OF ITS AUTHOR ARE DEDICATED.

GEO. DANIELS, PRINTER,
79 and 81 Randolph St., Chicago.
1886.

PREFACE.

A PREFACE to a book is an apology for its appearance in most cases. No apology for the appearance of this work is intended. None is necessary.

A consideration of diseases only is given. A discussion of the operations and questions of surgery is wholly omitted. To offer a comment upon the performance of operations of a surgical character would be but to give encouragement to people to operate upon themselves and others. A destruction of life or wounding of persons would be the consequence, and the discussion would be wholly out of place in this work. A competent physician or surgeon should be employed in all cases where a surgical operation is necessary.

The employment of a physician is unnecessary in a case of disease when the parent, or other person in the family is acquainted with the character of the disease. A knowledge of the character of the disorder is all that is wanted in order to enable a parent, or other person, to administer a proper remedy. A plenty of alcohol and a box of common soda are all the preparations for a disease a family can want. Any addition to these articles is a danger in the

family. It is but a question of time when a doctor will give no medicine in any case. The practice of dosing is fast disappearing now, and in the past quarter of a century about one-half of the more powerful drugs have been abandoned. All the others will be given dismissal in another such period. A human constitution is capable of giving death defiance in every instance where death is not the purpose of the disease. All the disorders of the body are given defeat when the person is giving the world an assistance. A punishment of the wrong-doer is all that is accomplished with such person. A better practice and habit are wanted of one.

When a complaint is not understood perfectly by a person present, send for a physician. Give the remedies described in this work when the doctor has described the disease. In a short time one-half the physicians will give a similar prescription.

A division of the duties of curing the sick is to be made between the members of a family and the physician. A doctor will be wanted only to discover the nature of the disorder; a family can give the remedies. Every person can understand the articles of this book and comprehend their purpose. A technical term is not used, and one would be wholly out of place in the work. A better comprehension of creation than is now possessed by the scientist will render a great word useless in all places. A common

language is the proper instrumentality for giving explanation to a comprehended operation of nature, and a cloud only is in a pedantic or technical phrase. A mere obstruction to the understanding is a long and uncommon expression or word. A common word only is to be found in this work. A common and good people are offered the work.

Every article and chapter of the work is original, and a particle of assistance has not been obtained from a physician or medical work. A physician has not been spoken to concerning it, and a medical work has not been consulted, beyond the obtaining of the list of diseases as given by the medical profession. A word has not been taken from any publication, nor an opinion upon a disease or its cause from any author.

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CAUSE AND CURE OF DISEASE.

CHAPTER I.

WHAT IS A DISEASE?

A consideration of the character of disease is an important part of a treatise upon the cause and cure of disease. All persons are in the habit of calling any disorder of the body a disease, except wounds. A physician is giving a disorder of any kind the term, and a distinction of what is actually a disease is not carefully made in any of the medical works or discussions.

A detection of what is a certain disease and what is but a weakness of the body, or an injury produced by some body or substance coming in contact with the organization, is the first step to be taken in the work of discovering a cause for the disorder called disease, and also of the injuries of the body which are but a weakness or hurt.

A disease is merely a commencement of the operation of destruction of the body by decomposition and death.

All diseases are a decomposition of a part or of several parts of the body in a greater or lesser degree, and a death of every part that is completely decomposed. The most particular description of a disease that can be given is the statement of the fact that a decomposition of a part or of several parts of the body is taking place, and death is inaugurated as far as any complete decomposition has taken place.

The cause of all diseases is the punishment of a person for a bad habit or practice that incapacitates one for the greatest possible use in life, and to prevent its continuance by a punishment, or it is a death for a useless person and appropriation of his soul to a useful work.

The most important fact yet to be discovered concerning disease is the most useful and perfect control of all the cases of disease by a spirit of a person, and that the control is only for a good purpose, and always for a punishment or death of a person who is diseased. A statement of this character in a book upon disease and its cure is the most unfortunate affair that could be given in connection with the work so far as the medical profession is concerned and with a great portion of the people. It would be completely ignored if a competent discussion of disease could be made without disclosing the fact that it embraces. It is but an impediment to the good accomplishment of the work, either with respect to its income or influence. The whole of the medical profession as a class are without belief in any of the phenomena of so called spiritualism, and all who are church devotees are hostile to any order of propositions that are giving credit to a spiritualist's claim. A spiritualist is only hunting for

phenomena, and cares or only a show of this character. All classes are without the idea that in all the cases of disease an unseen person is the giver and controller of the commencement of death. A control is for the purpose of giving a punishment to a person of bad practice, or habit, or to cause death, as the person may or may not be of use in the world of human affairs.

A cure of a disease is in no case a certainty beyond the decision of the question as to the usefulness in a world of mortal or spiritual existence, and only a disease that is given for the purpose of a punishment, can be cured at all, and it is then only permitted as a limit to the punishment.

In all cases, whether of infants or persons without good minds, a control of the disease is as complete as the control of a babe by its parent, and it is the most astonishing fact of all in connection with the diseases of small children and idiotic or insane persons that only a mere improvement of a body is made in the disease attending the person, and when a death is not the purpose of the disease. A drug has destroyed the organizations of many children who were diseased, but a sickness where a recovery has occurred was always an improvement of the system.

This fact can be found to be capable of observation by a watching of all such cases, and it is equally a fact in respect to the diseases of the persons of insufficient or disordered minds. A child is given scarlet fever or measles or whooping cough; a fever is the present consequence of the disease merely. The accomplishment of the first two diseases is but a removal from the body of a mass of use-

less cells beyond what are wanted in the tissues. Every plant is discharging its waste cells in a similar way whenever a gum is upon the bark of it. The gum is but a waste cell thrown upon the surface.

In all cases of disease in infants a clearing of the body only of bad substance is made when the disease is permitted a cure.

A fever of the system is always given removal in an infant or small child when it is but a consequence of the closing of the pores. It is not always the case in grown people. When a child is only partly developed or is to become a curse to itself or others, it is, as a rule, given death, and without a parent or physician knowing it. Those who are permitted to live are barely for examples of imperfection and bad constitution for the community. When a child has a diarrhœa or cholera morbus, a mere fermentation of the food in the stomach is produced, and for the purpose of giving the blood a discharge of a great quantity of water which is coming out of the pores in a hot season, and opening them so widely as to cause a chilling of the body and fever at night or in a cold day. No physician can discover any cause for a disordered stomach in the child, and a cause can not be found other than that we are pointing to. The whooping cough is obtained and all children possess the disease in cold climates. A soul of a plant in the atmosphere drawn into the throat is producing the disease by an attraction of the water of the throat to the surface of the so-called nitrogen. The use of the disease, if it can be called a disease, is merely to expand a child's lungs, and this is what it does do. It is for this purpose.

When a child has a cold by a contraction of its pores a fever is produced, and this disease, if it is called a disease, is but a checking of growth for a few hours or a few days. A death of a child by a cold is never seen and it is never produced. When a grown person is in such a condition a cure is as certain as with the child, if a spirit is not fastening a disease that causes a decomposition of the body upon the person. A child is given a disease called diphtheria and it is often fatal. The sore throat is but aggravated by a spirit whose work is to take the child from the world, and when it is performed a physician can discover that all efforts to check the corrosion of the throat are useless, and that no cause can be found for it. When the child is given a meningitis of the spinal apex, a physician is powerless to overcome the disease. It is not to be overcome, while in a grown person a similar disease is often destroyed. It is but a mere commencement of decomposition of the marrow in the spinal cord in the adult.

The cure is only a discontinuance of the disorder, and the disorder is to punish and stop a bad practice.

All the diseases of children are but operations to give them an improvement of the body, except where a spirit is, for a purpose, giving a destruction to their bodies. A physician can in all such fatal cases find a strange and uncontrollable continuation of the disease. A fatal disease in a child is, however, no more a work of a spirit than it is in an adult, and it is only because deaths of children are more numerous than with adults that a community is not observing the curious control of the diseases of children. A physician of good discernment does notice

it, and it is a cause of great perplexity to him in many instances.

Deaths by a want of food or good air or proper clothing are but destructions from a force of nature, and they are not diseases.

All the great loss of life among children in the crowded cities is but a destruction of organisms by a force of creation, and it is the means of preventing a greater number of children being created in a point of a country than can be provided for by the people. A perfect reliance can be placed upon the forces of nature for a control of the abundance or paucity of children in any community, and it is all the while capable of observation among savages and half-civilized people. A thinning out of the community in places where a chance is given is the cause of a population being commensurate with the means of support afforded by nature, and this work is always performed among the more degraded classes. A chance is not offered among a capacitated community, for a control is there performed by the community in a greater amount of productions from the country or by a curtailing of marriage and procreation.

A scare of the character that is often discovered concerning the overwhelming amount of population of a country is only a whim. It is not possessing a foundation or cause of value.

In the fatal cases of the adult population only a spirit control of a disease is ever performed, and it is, in fact, a species of trance upon the person. A death is actually expected by all who are thus given the control which in all ages and by every nation of people has been expected

or conjectured, and which has been given the name of obsession in the English language. The old orders of priestcraft called it a control by devils, and a gospel contains the account of such a devil being driven away from a person by the good prophet of the Jewish people.

Whenever a spirit is controlling a well person for a few minutes, the disease of which the departed mortal died is upon the so-called medium, and it is always given manifestation by a symptom, or more than one, of the disease. This most common exhibition of a spirit power to control a person is all a physician can care to see to satisfy him as to the cause of the failure of his means in curing many simple diseases. The phenomenon is not observed by the physician or it would have been comprehended a considerable time ago—and given discussion in the works of the profession. A mere want of attention to the wonder is destroying the opportunity to discover what the giver of death is in all cases of disease where death is the consequence. The most astonishing fact of all in reference to the character of a disease a person is possessing is the truth that a friend or member of the family of the sick person was afflicted with the complaint in all instances and it is only a want of knowledge as to who the spirit was while on earth that prevents this great fact being seen in every case of actual disease.

The instances where the disease is known to be one that was destroying a member of the family or a person of considerable interest to the sick person are quite numerous, and the so-called hereditary diseases are all given in this way and without a single particle of the fact being observed by the family or physician. A constitution of the same

character as that possessed by the deceased parent is the occasion and opportunity for the disease of the parent to be given to the child when small or afterward. A disease of any character that can cause the death of a person is impossible unless given assistance by the spirit of the person who died of the disease, and a disease capacitated to destroy a life is not in the catalogue of the medical library, and a proof of this is the fact that a person is always informed in advance of death what the consequence of the disease is to be when a death is the object of it. When a disease is given a person a force of the body is always sufficient to overcome the complaint, if it is not aided by an intelligent soul in causing death. The force of the body is always adequate to give a removal of a disease if it is not prevented by a power outside the body greater than the force.

In animals this fact can be seen, and also the fact that all diseases of animals that destroy their lives are but the effect of a poison in the atmosphere or in their food or drink. The only poison of the atmosphere that destroys animals is the so-called nitrogen gas, which is but a collection of the emanations from plants and animals, and which are as much the souls and copies of the plants and animals that have perished as the much talked of souls of human beings are the souls and copies of human bodies.

These phantoms from the plants and animal organizations are capable of giving the domestic animals, or some of them, a poisoning of the glands and throats, and it is performed in the same way that whooping cough is produced in children, and diphtheria aggravated, in all per-

sons who have it. (See Whooping Cough.) With these exceptions all animals are without disease, and a death, if premature, is the consequence of a force or object coming in contact with them. Horses are destroyed by abuses of a work of a driver, and the complaint is only an injury from the abuse. There is not in animals any actual disease at all, or possibility of any. Only a human being is given a disease, and in savages there are no more than with animals. This fact is of common knowledge.

When a person is given a disease of which a parent or other interested friend died, a clever word is whispered in the ear that a cure is coming or a death is to close it. Every one except a child will disclose this fact, and a child will, too, if it is capacitated to describe its information. Many children do.

The purpose of the foregoing comments is to give the reader a glimpse of the character and purpose of disease, and the impossibity of curing all of the disorders of any character, and the possibility of a removal of those which are but for a punishment of a bad habit or practice. The most that can be done in any case of disease is to give a limit to the disorder. A healing is always a work of a force in the body. A punishment is only limited by a proper dismissal of the complaint, and this is done only by a knowledge of the cause of the disease, and to obtain a knowledge of the cause of the disease is exactly what a disease is for. The knowledge is obtained that a bad practice or habit is giving the occasion for the disease, and that is what is needed to deter the continuation of the bad operation.

When the continuation of it is stopped, the disease is

not again produced. All that a curable disease was ever given a person for was to acquaint one with the fact that a bad habit or course of life was incapacitating the person for use in the world, and when a cure was effected it was only on a discovery of the cause of the disease. If the cure was not obtained by any assistance of the body, the disease was continued until the person was able to see the cause of it. The moment a cause was seen a cure commenced. If the cause is already known, only a competent punishment is given by the duration of the disease. A particle of assistance in the way of a cure cannot be given the person, and such a person always knows it. One will usually say to the attendant or physician: "I know what the cause of the disease is. It will go off in a short time, and a medicine will do no good. I have had it before." A most competent admission of guilt is this.

A word upon the disorders called diseases, which are but weaknesses of the body. A weakness is only a deficiency of the almighty influence called electricity in the body. A want of this power can exist and the body be wholly without disease or destruction of a cell or tissue. The cause of this want is the same as that of disease—a bad habit or bad practice. All so-called malarial diseases are of this character, and all of them are produced solely by a want of electricity in the atmosphere. A closing of the pores takes place where there is but little current in the body, and after they are closed a gathering of the current takes place in the whole organization, and when there is a considerable quantity, a burning of the organs commences, which gives a fever. When the current is still greater a pore is crowded open and the current

escapes. The body then feels a chill and the pores are again closed. From the most meagre character of fever and chill of this kind to the dangerous and violent fevers of tropical climates, a mere want of electricity in the body is the whole of the disease; the extent of the disease in every instance corresponding to the depth and dampness of the soil. All colds are of the same character, and only one closing and opening of the pores is performed where there is a good quantity of electricity in the atmosphere.

A weakness of any character or from any cause is a want of electricity only. All weaknesses of the body are given a fever and chill in a degree, and it is only an evidence of a power of the current to give correction to the system that is given by a fever. When a dose of medicine is given, only a decomposition of a part of the body is produced. This furnishes a current which will assist in opening pores, and when it is performed a greater weakness is on the body. A use of quinine is but the most absurd thing in the way of curing a fever of a weak body. All that it does is to give a current of electricity to the body in a sudden and convulsive manner, and every organ containing a marrow is given a most active decomposition of the corpuscles of the marrow. The destruction is very great, and a great time is required for a renewal of the corpuscles or marrow. The current given by the quinine and generated by the decomposition of corpuscles gives an opening of the pores and a discharge of the water of the blood, but a consequence is a greater weakness and another closing of the pores. All that continues an opening of the pores when quinine is used is a greater activity of the centres of the nerves for a considerable time; when a ces-

sation comes, a closing is again performed. A careful watching of the effects of the medicine is sure to disclose this fact.

The whole of the system is given a shock by the substance, and only to its injury for a time. Quinine is but a strong soda, the ashes of a bark only, and the ashes are but finer than those of common soda. A crystallization of the substance is performed on account of the greater fineness of the ashes; an attraction of the fine dust to the souls of the cells of the plant or its bark, as all crystallizations are. To give a strength to the body when it is wanted is to create a sweep of the electricity of the atmosphere around the body from the nostrils to the pores of the skin, and again through the nose to the body. There is no other possible way for the getting of strength, and it is only a question of months as to the time when all people will behold the great fact that a whirl of electricity of this character is the good contrivance for giving a body a development and a strength, and a construction of its parts, and a repair of its destroyed parts, and a consciousness and capacity of thought. Let every one who can comprehend this good operator of a person or animal or plant, always remember that in a circuit of the power called electricity that is coursing from the nostrils to the surface of the body and from there to the nose, is the contrivance for giving a creature or person a power that is competent to perform the whole of the operations of developing, controlling and repairing the body, and that the current is but part of the object called God, and that it is a veritable picket of a mighty army of pickets that are obeying a command of their parent in the atmosphere;

that the current is an intelligent power, and that its intelligence is omnipotent in every part of the work it is given to perform. Let it also be remembered and the fact given the most profound consideration that a construction of a person or any organization is but a means for a constant separation of a part of God, and that when all the world is completely developed there is to be a human soul, and a space for its everlasting existence. Every operation of the good power is an intelligent operation, and it is always performed for a good purpose. It is never given a bad purpose for its operations, and all that a person is compelled to acquire before a comprehension of the fact is possessed, is a capacity for a good work only, and when this is obtained a bursting into view of the grand and most glorious fact that a very God is in every person and doing all that a power of the person cannot do, is made. As certain as a person exists, all the operations of a world of human affairs that are performed by a current of electricity only, are the operations of a Creator for the benefit of a human family, and they are beyond the power of a mortal to perform. Only a good and wise purpose of a life is needed to completely disclose this fact to the person. And a good and wise purpose of life is the consequence of a great current of this almighty power on the brain.

A current is coursing in a circuit in all places where it is existing, only that a single amount of the influence may perform the same character of work constantly, and be utilized as constantly and as economically as the farmer's plough that courses a plot of ground in the operation of ploughing. A world of speculators have given the ques-

tion as to the cause of electricity moving in a circuit a speculation from one corner of the world to the other, and without a particle of idea of what a circuit was for. A bigot of most disgusting arrogance and stupidity is giving a handicap to all who are possessed of a less amount of will, and this handicap is but a blind-board on every face that wears it.

A world of speculators who are but fit to copy an opinion of a good teacher or a bigot are to be given dismissal hereafter, and the most glorious fact is to be given the world that a discoverer of the operations of nature is the person who can decipher the operations of a will of the Almighty. An operation of nature is but the operation of the will of the so-called God, and electricity is the will. From the day this work is in the hands of the people, to the day when a world is no more, a scientist, so-called, is not to give a community a disclosure of a fact or law of nature. A field is garnered of its problems, and a fool only is to look for a stub. The disgrace of being cheated out of all the opportunities for disclosing a portion of the handiwork of a Creator is upon the shoulders of a class who are to-day and ever have been using their faculties for a fame merely, and in this work by disclosing barely an appreciation of the disclosures of a few grand persons in days past.

Now this chapter is closed by the admonition that a control of all the affairs of the world of matter by a power of creation is no more a fact than the control of all the affairs of a human family by the same power. The grand fact is to be given the reader that all that is in the world is as much under a control by an intelligent power as the

stones and soil of the globe, and the plants that are over them.

CHAPTER II.

EFFECTS OF MEDICINE.

Since a doctor of medicine usurped the priestcraft in the work of giving diseases a treatment, a constant change in the character of remedies has been going on. Until within a generation, a change consisted of a different dose or different operation. A division of opinion upon the cause and character of diseases was one cause of a change of remedies. Another cause was a failure of applied remedies to accomplish what was expected of them. Still another cause was a wholly different conclusion concerning the nature of diseases and the means of curing them. A departure of a class of doctors from an old and common consideration of both disease and medicine gave a partial change to the old practice through the influence of a success of the new proposition, which was, of course, but limited. A number of such departures from the more popular methods operated to give still further change to the general practice. A following of the new modes for destroying disease gradually converted a plan into a sort of popular practice, and in these more recent methods a change was also made and some divisions were completely established in their manner of treating disease. A

further means of changing the old system of practice was a clearer conception of the character of the body and a clearer conception of the nature of a disease.

A distinction of the class of medical practitioners is a matter of great pride with each different order of the fraternity, and a strife is carried on between the various classes for a distinction predicated on a knowledge of disease and of the body, and a general course of practice is given alteration without hesitation, when a better remedy or operation is discovered. The older class is on the *qui vive* for a better dose and is willing to adopt it. The younger classes are changing their doses for a similar purpose. All are becoming skeptical as to the uses of any dose, and in the past quarter of a century at least one-half of the dosing has been abandoned by all professions.

Homœopathy dosers are a most welcome order of physicians to a great class of people. The practice is claimed to be a success by its advocates, and a table of cases is flourished in the face of all other classes to prove that a greater per cent of cures are effected by the curious operator.

A water cure chiller and starver is equally confident a water and fasting can do all that is necessary to destroy disease, and he is giving advice accordingly.

A Thompsonian is as confident an herb is the only thing that can give cure to diseases, and that it is only necessary to give the particular plant and enough of it to do the wonderful work.

An allopathy or more general order of practice has its claimants, and they declare that all the devices for curing disease, except the homœopathic device, are in some degree proper, and that a use of powerful drugs, including sev-

eral mineral or metallic substances, are indispensable. This class is, as a general thing, the most malignant enemy of the so-called Hahnemann theory of cure, and it is because it is certain, as they claim, that it is only a fraud and without any foundation. The class admits that a virtue is possessed by a claim of the capacity of plants for a cure of many diseases, and also by the claim that water and abstinence from food will effect a cure in a few cases. All the medical classes except this one are becoming of no great influence in the community, and they are acquiring a conception that a more general observation of the cause and cure of disease is necessary. This is a fact in all the cities where a chance to discover the operations of disease and medicine is best. The doctor of any practice is now offered a chance by a spiritualist and electrician to observe what can be performed by a so-called animal or human magnetism and a current of electricity. A spiritualist is declaring that only a magnetism of another person is wanted to cure all diseases, and that a medicine is not a cure. This claim is given credit by a great number of people, and both the giver and acceptor of the proposition are without any idea of what magnetism is, or in what way it can affect a person or one's disease. It is supposed that this is of no consequence; a good complement of cures is pointed to as a proof of the truth of the claim.

The applier of a battery is certain that a current of electricity can cure and heal all complaints, and that only a particular battery or character of current is needed to give any disease or injury a cure. No idea of the character of the effect of a current is offered beyond the claim that it can cure.

A clever woman in a pulpit of a superstitious church is giving people a still more astonishing disclosure of a process of cure, and it is exactly the same affair or character of cure, as a priest of every country of the old world was offering, when a church monopolized the consideration of disease and gave its devotees to believe that God was curing all diseases through the power of a priest. This most wonderful assurance of a woman who is wholly without a knowledge of the fact that she is but reviving an old superstition of the darker ages of the world is accepted by a great class of people, and the superstition is again giving the more competent physicians an obstacle and defiance, and it is giving a community a chance to get a physician to give less medicine and do more with his will.

The outcome of all the operations and doses for the removal of diseases is soon to be the plain and simple admission that all are of no consequence and should be abandoned. A conclusion upon this good conception will be that only an ignorance of the character and power of the body was giving opportunity to every class of practitioners for a speculation upon the question of cure. This conclusion is to be followed by a crowning conception that only a few cases of disease are fatal, and that all the others want but a mere increase of the force of the body, and this only to give a punishment of a person an appropriate duration.

A particle of medicine is not wanted in any disease of the body, and a medicine cannot in any case do anything except what a food can do. Every drug of the pharmacopœia can be thrown away and a common alcohol given its place. As sure as a dose of medicine has ever

been given a sick person, a dose was never necessary. As sure as a dose is unnecessary a doctor of medicine can conclude that his calling is but a locating of disease and a practice of surgery. When these few and simple facts are given acceptance, a world of sufferers from disease and injuries is given a cure without an injury to their bodies, and without a particle of expense except a single call of a competent anatomist or surgeon, and such a call will be only in one case in twenty of disorders. To establish these few facts a careful description of a possible effect of a dose of medicine is necessary, and also a cure of all disorders without a dose. The first shall be given in this chapter, and the demonstration of the fact of a cure without medicine must be obtained by a watching of the effects of disease when no medicine is given.

The effects of a medicine are exactly the same, so far as an effect is obtained, as the effects of food. By this statement it is only intended that from either a food or a dose of medicine a corpuscle for the blood or a current of electricity for the whole body, or both, are obtained, and that nothing else can be obtained from either; that the difference between a medicine and a food is only in the extent of the amount of corpuscles and current of electricity given the blood by them, and that in no case can anything be bestowed to the body by either except these things; that all that can be accomplished by a current of electricity in the blood given by a food or medicine from the stomach is a strength for the whole system, and an increase of a current already in the blood, and which is, in the human body, as in every creature and plant, the constructor and the substance of growth and repair.

The only performances of a current of this power in the body are the operations of giving strength to a whole or a part of the system, constructing cells by its own consolidation, decomposing what object or part of an object that is without a current, and affording an intelligence and capacity for recording a mind's pictures upon its consolidation in a chamber of the brain, and connecting a person with the current of the atmosphere and of a whole universe. Every operation of the power is an intelligent work, and in every instance of its accomplishment a purpose is served, and a comprehension is possessed by the current of the purpose and its connections with all else in a world or universe. This power is the object called God, and it is only this. Up to the present period of man's existence a disclosure of the actual character of electricity was not permitted, and for the reason that a people was not on the globe who could comprehend the momentous fact that only a mind of a power without observable substance could be intelligent. At this time, when a sufficient number of devices for the employment of the power is, in connection with observable phenomena in nature, operated by the power sufficient to give demonstration of the great truth, the curtain that covers the fact is pulled aside, and the world is given the final disclosure of the character of the wonderful performer of the affairs of a universe, and all the work of a human family which is beyond a mortal capacity to perform. This work of disclosure has been assigned to the writer of this book, and barely because a brain a good mother gave him was capable of being impressed by the monstrous and all important fact. A particle of pride is not given the author by the discovery, and a good to be

accomplished for all classes of people is all that is giving encouragement to the publication of the work.

A great and growing nation is to be the acceptor of the work in a day while the author is living, and a grand reward in the shape of the affections of the people will be given the writer. A fame is but the affection of a community, and it is never possessed except for a good work. A notoriety is not fame; it is a stigma of lasting character on a name of a wrong doer.

A few comments upon the methods of affecting the body by food and medicine will be all the additional discussion on the subject of the effects of medicine that are necessary. The stomach is given a quantity of food consisting of either plant or animal substance or of both. A small portion of the substance is at once decomposed, and by the decomposition furnishes a current of electricity that at once passes to the water of the blood and to every part of it. The passage of the current through the blood is as quick as a flash of lightning, and it is this influence that affords a hungry and weary person with immediate strength when a good meal of food is eaten. The removal of hunger and weakness while a meal is being devoured is only one office a food is compelled to perform. It is the first office. The other and second office is to furnish corpuscles for the blood, and it is but a cell of either animal or vegetable food that constitutes a corpuscle when one is in the blood. A process of digestion is planned for the single purpose of giving the blood a great quantity of the cells of the food. The article on digestion must be considered in order to obtain a description of this process. It is unnecessary to give it again here. The object of this

chapter is but to disclose the fact that a medicine is but a poor food and often a great injury. All medicines are only bad objects for a sick person, and it is only a want of cells in them that prevents them being good food. A competent digestion is giving the blood a sufficient quantity of corpuscles for all the purposes of the body, and at the same time a current of electricity for the general strength of the body. Only a separation of the cells of a substance from the broken down cells and fibrous affairs of the food is permitted in the selection of corpuscles for the blood, and it is a bestowal of cells that are complete to the blood through the thoracic duct that gives the blood its corpuscles. A decomposition of the finer parts of the food in the stomach furnishes the current of electricity that gives strength to the body. In these two operations all is performed that can possibly be performed to affect the body by the action of the stomach upon substances taken into it. These operations are wholly capable of being observed and comprehended, and a physician of any practice will not for a moment pretend that a stomach is performing any other office. As sure as this comment is being offered a public, every particle of the faith a physician has or ever had of the efficiency of a dose of medicine was borrowed from a predecessor whose faith was a bare superstition; as sure as this fact is the fact that no possibility exists of a physician ever discovering that a particular medicine is in any sense different from another, except in capacity to decompose in the stomach and furnish cells for a blood. A physician will not for a moment pretend that a cell of a plant or animal is different when in a dose of medicine, and no pretense will be made that a plant or animal sub-

stance is anything but cells and fibre, or that a cell is in any sense a medicine.

A mere observation of these simple facts, which every physician of the world will admit are undeniable, is a complete overthrow of all claim that a medicine, of either plant or animal substance, is anything but a food, and of course it must follow that only a difference in the quality of a food constitutes a medicine. The substance, of course, is different in different medicines, but only a plant or animal cell, or a mass of partly decomposed and broken cells, or a fluid containing but water, and a current of electricity, is possible in any substance taken as medicine. All so-called metallic substances are but cells of a plant, in some condition of decomposition and consolidation, and a metal does not exist that is anything else. A coral cell, obtained from coral rock, or a speck of it in its decomposed condition, is the atom of every metal, and the cell is either whole and pressed together in one direction, as in gold, copper and silver, or it is in a broken and decomposed condition, as in iron or chalk. When the decomposition of the cell is great, as in iron, or chalky affairs, a great amount of further decomposition occurs when it is in the stomach, and the current generated by the decomposition gives the powerful stimulant to the body which all metallic substances are doing when given as medicine. Only a capacity for these substances to decompose greatly, and a continuation of decomposition, gives them a powerful effect on the body. Every one of them, of whatever name, is but a generator of electricity in the stomach, as a metal is a generator of electricity in a common galvanic battery, and the difference in degree of decomposition in

the two batteries is given by the difference in the strength of the acid in each, and the solidity of the metal. A mere glance at the effects of any metallic medicine is competent to satisfy any one that the amount of generation of electricity from a metal in the stomach, is the degree of its effect upon the body, and that the current is the only thing that produces an effect. When a fine dust of a metal is placed in water, a decomposition is also produced, and the current in the water is the constructor of an acid. The acid is only water, and the electricity in it, and a body of water connected with it will at once obtain a portion of the current, and the whole will be a weaker acid. Now, in a current of electricity generated in the stomach from a decomposition of a metallic dust, a stimulant is obtained for the entire body, and it is barely a power of the good influence of all strength and creation. Not a particle of the metallic substance passes to the blood, or can pass to it except a speck of the metal actually cuts its way to the blood vessel. This is frequently done in the use of quicksilver or mercury. The whole operation of the metallic substance is in giving a current of electricity to the body through its decomposition, and the degree of decomposition is measured by the fineness of the particles of the metal; in other words, it depends on the amount of decomposition given it before it is in the stomach. If the substance is fine enough, it will actually explode, and this is but an instantaneous decomposition.

From what has now been stated, a good idea can be obtained of the consequence of a dose of medicine. It is either a food, giving a small number of corpuscles to the blood, or it is a metallic substance, giving a current of

electricity only, and it is a small amount of the influence that is given the body by a food, on account of its decomposing in the stomach only to a small extent.

Every remedy, therefore, is a poor food, and a metallic remedy is a powerful stimulant.

The conclusion, then, must be, that a dose of medicine is unnecessary if a stimulant can be obtained without it, and an answer to this question is the final disposition of medicine in disease. Of course, a food is the substance wanted, if it is only a corpuscle of the blood that is needed, but if a stimulant of much power is wanted, a better affair for its generation must be employed. The amount of stimulation is the first question to be answered, and when this is correctly decided, the character of the stimulant is easily found. A want of a current of electricity in the body or blood is exactly the amount that is gone. This amount is what is actually felt to be wanted, and it is wholly obtained when a want of it is not felt. The idea that a stimulant must give an immediate strength to the body, and force a cure, is a great mistake, and it is never performed. A cell of the body must be constructed, and then filled with the current; a cell is constructed from a current that is pressed out of the blood through a pore of a blood vessel, and the construction is but a consolidation of the current after it is pressed out. Now a construction of cells is as important as a current of the good power, and a chance must be given for a cell's construction. A puff of electricity is pressed through the pore of a blood vessel by a pulsation of the blood, and when the blood is well supplied with the influence, a puff is given a cell construction at every pulsation of the blood.

A most astonishing fact is now to be disclosed in this connection, which is to wholly overthrow the idea of a want of a stimulant of the blood at all, and it is a fact that none is wanted, and none can do any good, and none will ever be used when an operation of the blood is wholly understood. The blood is only able to force a puff of electricity through a pore of the blood vessel, when a cell is in the blood and being decomposed. The blood is then filled with electricity, and it is pressed out in all directions through the pores, and then given consolidation into cells. The cells or corpuscles of the blood are the substance given decomposition in the blood, and a good burning of them while in the blood is the way they are given a condition of electricity. A current is wanted in the blood for a construction of cells outside the blood vessels, and the corpuscle is given the blood for this purpose, as well as for others. As to the other purposes of the corpuscles the reader is referred to the chapter on reproduction.

All that a stimulant can do in the way of assisting this work is in passing cells of the food from the stomach to the blood; in other words, in expediting digestion.

The corpuscles are barely lifted to the heart and given a pouring into the blood by a current of electricity generated in the stomach and attracted to the blood in the heart by the current in the blood, and which is great at this point, and because of a fresh supply of the current from the lungs just poured into it from an inspiration of atmosphere.

No operation of the stomach can dispose of a corpuscle after it is in the blood, and it is performed only by a current that is given the blood by a breath of the atmos-

phere, and which is the force that is causing the blood to pass around the whole organization. A current that is pulling the blood around the system is doing the work of decomposing the corpuscles of the blood; when the blood is possessing a sufficient amount of corpuscles a proper amount of electricity is afforded the blood for a construction of cells around the blood vessels, and a want of a proper sum of corpuscles is the so-called feeling of hunger. All that is giving an appetite to a person is the call of the blood for corpuscles, and the call is not only a feeling of hunger but a general weakness of the body. In a call of this kind, a certain indication of the capacity of the stomach for a digestion is found, and it will never fail to be the case that a digestion can be performed and the blood supplied with cells. A pulling of the cells of the food into the blood is a part of the process of digestion, and it is only a part. If there is no appetite for food there can be no giving of cells to the blood, and it is a fact now well known that eating without appetite is but giving the stomach a mass of substance for a work of fermentation, or for only a weight in the organ.

From these facts it can be seen that a medicine which possesses but cells of plant or animal matter cannot be given to the blood, and for the same reason that a cell of what is termed food cannot, and in case of sickness of course all or a portion of the appetite is gone.

If a cell of a medicine is given the blood it is but a corpuscle, and it is only giving the blood what food gives it. The other operation of a substance in the stomach, viz., giving the body a current of electricity by a decomposition of food in the stomach, is affected as much by

appetite as the process of digestion, and a failure to obtain a current of power under such circumstances is in all particulars as great as in the want of digestion to furnish a cell for the blood.

When there is no digestion taking place, a particle of decomposition is not performed except what water can perform. Only a very fine dust of a substance can give water a current of electricity or be decomposed by water. In this fact is found an explanation of the fact that only a powerful substance, so called, can affect the body when all digestion has ceased. The powerful substance is but a very fine condition of a substance, and it is not of the slightest consequence what the substance was originally. The degree of fineness is the degreee of power; in other words, a capacity to be completely decomposed by water is the cause of a great shock to the whole body.

In an acid the power is already bestowed to the water, and it is but divided between the water in the acid and the water of the body when it is in the stomach and on its way to it. Can a shock be given the body by a powerful substance, as it is called, when the person is sick? A physician can always answer this question in the negative, and from a knowledge obtained by experience. The shock is but a passing of a current of power through the blood and out of the pores. When it is out it is in the atmosphere and it is given the body again in part by an inhalation of atmosphere around a person that is shocked. Another shock of less volume is given the body, and as often as a breath is drawn, until the current is dissipated in the atmosphere. A proof of this fact is found in the failure to give a person a considerable shock or

stimulant when the nose is covered with a cloth, or is full of any substance of a soft character. The current is then given a turn into the air, and it is gone forever.

A mouth must be closed when an anæsthetic is given, for a similar reason, and for preventing a person actually dying under the influence. A charge will be so great if the mouth is open a person will be destroyed in a minute.

A good idea can be obtained from these facts that a shock or stimulant given a body from the stomach is but a coursing of electricity through the body and into the nostrils, and without giving a particle of strength to the body except while a current is whirling around the circuit. When the coursing is stopped a strength is gone until a current of the body can get into a proper condition of activity. No physician will claim that any permanent strength is obtained from a shock or stimulant. A claim is often made that the stimulant is to give nature a chance to commence its operations, and that when they are commenced the stimulant is withdrawn. If this was a fact, an excuse would exist for the use of stimulants, and a person would be benefited by one, but it is not a fact, as we shall see. The stimulant at once destroys the operation of digestion and construction of cells, and every drunkard or user of alcohol is disclosing the fact in his condition of digestion and tissues. No power to create a tissue or give a stomach a performance of digestion is possible while a blood is excited by a stimulant, and a nerve is actually paralyzed in a measure while the stimulant is in the body.

The most astonishing fact of this chapter is now to

be given. It is the disclosure of the operation of a glass of common soda, given the name of bicarbonate of soda, and it is the only dose of medicine a person should ever take. This substance is but a white ashes, and it is only a fine condition of any kind of wood. The ashes are obtained by a burning of wood, first by fire and afterward by an alkali, and it is the prophylactic of a disordered digestion. The use of it is solely to prepare a bread or cake for digestion, and it is as well calculated to give a food in the stomach a still further preparation for digestion. This is exactly what it does, and it is a fact that it but converts a food into a condition that it itself possesses. A copying of the work it has passed through upon the food is actually performed by it. A contagion of its own condition is given the food, and when the substance is in the food it is but giving the cells a separation in a condition they are existing in the substance itself. This operation is performed by a disintegration of tissues and a separation of their cells. The proof of this is to be seen in the action of the substance in a water when any vegetable or animal substance is placed in it. The cells of the substance are given a separation, and the mass is actually digested in the water. All persons can witness this performance in the use of the substance in baking, and all that is performed by the heat of an oven is the conversion of the cells into a species of or partial approach to sugar. A separation of cells and their contraction by heat is the process of baking bread from a flour. A quicker contraction by the heat gives but a sugar from the cells, and this is seen in a contraction of a bread that is made of a corn meal. Such a bread is sweeter

than that of wheat flour. A construction of sugar is only a contraction of the whole cells of a plant or animal, and it requires but a quantity of heat to give the contraction. The boiling of sap of a plant is a further contraction of cells in it, as well as a discharge of water from their surfaces. Now in the performance of a soda in the stomach only a disintegration of the cells of the food is performed, and a generation of a small amount of electricity.

A substitute for a work of stomachical digestion is this performance. A world of people are yet to discover that in a common soda a giver of strength and health is existing in which a cure for every curable disease is found.

CHAPTER III.

DISEASES OF THE BONES AND THEIR CONNECTIONS.

Under the title of Diseases of the Bones and their Connections, a consideration of all the diseases and injuries of bones, their marrow, and joints, and accompanying cords and muscles, will be made, and in the order usually adopted by the authors of medical works.

SOFTENING OF THE BONE.

A great misnomer is the term given a change of bone for cartilage. All that occurs in the operation is a destruction of the bone already constructed, and giving a cartilage in its place. When there is no bone constructed in the child it is only a case of rickets. (See Rickets.) When there is first bone and then cartilage, it is a change of one for the other, and the bone is only given a gradual and painless discharge from the body in a perfectly natural

process of decomposition and discharge of its substance. A want of chance for the cartilage to consolidate is the cause of the disorder. The marrow is furnishing a decomposed amount of its cells faster than it can be converted into bone. The remedy, so far as there is any, will be found under the title of Rickets.

A good demonstration of the fact that a creature having a great amount of marrow in its bones was the origin of the child possessing rickets, can be found in the fact that almost all the cases of rickets are in the country, and upon farms. A German and American community of the country are obtaining a majority of the cases of this character. Savages are without the disease. A cow or ox is not among them.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BONES.

Properly speaking, there is no such disease as inflammation of the bone, and it is only a mere decomposition of utterly lifeless substance that is performed when the so-called inflammation is in progress. All the inflammation or pain is in the muscles and marrow, in contact with the bone, and without such connections no pain could be felt from the decomposing object. A bruise or break of the bone is sure to be followed by a considerable decomposition of the altered part, and until the particles of the disintegrated portion are given a discharge upon the surface of the body, a corrosion of the flesh will follow. A cleansing of the opened route of pieces of the bone, and a band-

age of cloth kept saturated with alcohol, are the means of preventing a greater destruction of the flesh, and assisting a discharge of the pieces of the bone.

NECROSIS.

Necrosis of the bone is only a dead condition of a part of it, and the lifeless part is decomposing. The parts are disintegrating, and the mass increases in size barely by a separation of its parts. The smaller atoms, wholly separated from the mass, are discharged upon the surface of the body, and, in the discharge, the flesh is corroded all the way to the surface. In time the whole of the detached bone is given a decomposition and discharge from the person. The only proper way to get rid of the great mass is to have it cut out by a skillful surgeon, and the wound properly dressed. A washing of the inflamed part with alcohol is the allayer of inflammation and pain.

RICKETS.

A cartilage in the place of a bone in the limbs of a child is the disease called rickets. The cause of the cartilage is the absence of consolidation of the substance. The absence of consolidation is caused by a constant fresh

supply of cartilage. A greater supply of cartilage than can consolidate is a consequence of a greater marrow in the limbs than in well persons. The cause of the greater mar ow is a beast's soul that is given conversion into a human form. The beast whose marrow was so great was a cow or ox, and the mother of the child was incapable of giving the child a perfect construction.

All that can be done for a child that is without bone in its limbs is to give it as little food as possible until a bone is constructed. A diet of what contains few corpuscles is the means of accomplishing the deprivation. Fish and other articles of diet from the water will permit a bone to make its appearance. This diet should be continued for a whole year and with great care not to change it.

KNOCK-KNEES.

Knock knees is but a yielding of the knee joints in a child that is more bulky than strong. The bones are small compared with the other parts of the body and yield to the body's weight. It is always seen in very fleshy and overgrown children, and very fleshy people. A swine's face is on the person as well as the creature's legs and belly. A cheek of the same color and as red when shaved, is on one side of the face. A great digestion is given the human pig, and a great amount of good nature as a rule. A first-class citizen or a splendid plunderer of other people is always in the human copy. The difference depends

upon the work of a mother in giving the person creation. She was as good natured as the child when it was developing and could observe a promise of a good child in her womb. The bad mother was all the while growling and giving her husband a rustling as often as he came into her presence. Her child is to-day in a State prison or in the dwelling of a millionaire.

Only a straightening of the legs, as in case of rickets or the decomposition of the bones is needed in the knock-kneed child or grown person.

CARIES.

Caries is but a single point of the bone decomposing, and it is a consequence of a want of force in a marrow to continue the construction of bone,—a mere decay for want of a new supply of substance.

CLUB-FOOT.

A club foot is but a partially unfolded claw and pad of a ferocious beast or great dog. The idea will not please the club-footed person and particularly if he or she is a courtier of a monarch, or assistant surgeon in an operation upon a club foot, but a consolation is obtained in the fact

that all persons whose eyes are of a gray or bright brown color are only dogs or bears in human form. Only a greater operation was performed upon the claws and pads of the creatures who were giving a community the active eyes of the other classes and who also gave them a disposition to do drudgery for other people.

The clubbed condition is the want of a proper unfoldment of the whole foot. The curving of the foot to one side is only the effect of the wall of the womb in giving it a bending; a further development of the foot would have caused a room for it when it was straight.

A cutting of the cords and muscles will straighten the foot and give it a considerable improvement, but it is a poor foot all the same and a weak one. Give a child a better development in the start by being moral while it is developing.

DISLOCATIONS.

A dislocation is a parting of the bones of a joint and continuation of the displacement. A sprain is the cause of the displacement, except when a decomposition of the bone gives it. A decomposition of a bone's end by a want of marrow in the bone, will so increase the size of the bone that the greater end will force itself out of its place, and produce a distorted joint. Such operations frequently occur when the so-called rheumatism of the joints is giving a pain of long continuation. The dislocations occasioned by sprains should be given attention by surgeons

only, and a risk of a proper setting of the bones should not be incurred by an inexperienced person. A distortion of a joint occasioned by a disease is checked by an improvement of the blood. A better marrow is wanted. And the blood, if good, can furnish it. A distortion already produced must be borne until the destroyed portion of the bone is wholly eliminated from the joint. This will be performed by a good current of electricity from the blood and marrow.

BOWED LEGS.

A curving of the legs is prevented by a strapping of the bowed portion of the leg to a straight bar of steel, or any unyielding bar of any substance. The lighter the bar the better. The straps should be gradually tightened as the leg becomes straight. A physician should control the operation.

FRACTURE.

Any break of a bone is a fracture. A physician of experience should always be consulted, and a sliver, if there be any, should be removed at once, and if a break of the whole bone is made, the setting should be at once performed. A person of no experience should not attempt the work, unless a physician cannot be got to do it. All

the pain and inflammation following the wounds is of course a poisoning of the connected parts. A washing of the surface of the limb or over the bone with alcohol, and a bandage of the cloth wet with the liquor is the only proper remedy for the inflammation and pain.

CURVATURE OF THE SPINE.

A curvature of the spine is a bend in the whole of the spinal column. A cause is to be found in an explosion of the corpuscles of the spinal nerve before the child is born, or in a similar explosion in a person's spinal cord afterward. A scared pregnant female is apt to so shock the spinal column of the offspring in her body, that an actual explosion of the corpuscles in the column of the child is caused. The consequences of the explosion are not observed until the child is of considerable size, and this is because an increasing weight of the body above the injury gives this part a pressing upon the other, and a curve in the weak point. A concussion of the spine, and the marrow of the nerve of a similar character, is produced by a fall or jump from an elevated position, and striking on the feet. An explosion of the corpuscles in the cord then takes place, and it is an explosion of exactly the same character as that of the corpuscles in the fat of nitro-glycerine, when a can of the substance is given a sharp stroke. A crook of the spine is often made by a practice of bending it in either a labor or position of the person, and the column is not in-

jured except in respect to its bend. The cure of the so-called lateral curvature is but a gradual straightening of the column by an abandonment of the bad practice, or by an instrument worn for the purpose. The cure for the exploded spine is a wash of the curved part with alcohol every day for six months, and a constant pressure, with a bandage upon the bulge, and by lying on the back in a perfectly level bed for the same length of time. The tightness of the bandage and pressure to be increased as a pain indicates they should be. A cure is possible by such means. The sooner the remedy is applied the better.

SYNOVITIS.

The synovitis is a disease of the joints, and it is only an inflammation of the membrane of the socket of one of the bones. It is a very painful and very dangerous affliction, and will, if not cured in a short time, give destruction to the joint. The cause is a decomposition of the bone itself, and it is all produced by a weak marrow in the bone. A severe pain is felt, and an inflammation of the whole joint is given. The disorder in the hip joint is called hip disease or hip joint disease, and a difference is not found in the two afflictions. The principal causes of the disease, or the causes of the weak marrow are masturbation, and excessive sexual indulgence. A robbing of the blood of its corpuscles by a discharge of them at the organs of reproduction, is the cause of the weak marrow. Any

destruction of the good condition of the blood is also a cause for the disorder. A washing of the joints every day and night with alcohol, and giving the sufferer a good air, and good food, are all that can be given for a cure, and these are sufficient if the person is not so far destroyed in strength as to be unable to get food digested. All the joints are liable to be affected in the same way, and a different name only is given the disorders.

SPRAINS.

A sprain is an unnatural bending of a joint, and it is a cause of most serious diseases of joints. A decomposition of all the parts of the ligaments and muscles that are given destruction occurs at once, and it is the decomposition that is the cause of inflammation and pain after the sprain has taken place. All that can be done is to wash the parts freely with alcohol and give the joint a complete rest. If any part of the joint is broken, a surgeon should attend to the wound.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

In palpitation of the heart there is a gas from the stomach coming into the blood at the heart through the

thoracic duct. A poor digestion is the cause of it. Only a good digestion is wanted to cure it. (See articles on Flatulency and Dyspepsia.)

ENLARGEMENT OF THE HEART.

All glands of the body are enlarged when a greater volume of blood is in the blood vessels. The heart is but a gland given a condition of its substance similar to that of a muscle. All the muscles are but lobes of fat (cells produced by growth) given a burning by a passage of blood through them. The heart is a lobe of corpuscles (cells of the food given the blood) constructed by a pressing of the corpuscles out of the artery where the sharp turn occurs in it. Blood is also pressed out and it is the blood that produces a species of tissue in the heart as in a muscle. The difference between the substance of the heart and muscle of an animal eaten as food can be observed by the construction and taste of each. The difference is the same in all living creatures that have both muscles and heart. When the blood is so voluminous as to be capable of pressing out a greater amount of corpuscle than usual, a greater gland is constructed. The fear of the consequences of the enlargement of the heart is a mere scare. It is produced solely by ignorance of the character of the work. Give no attention to the fact, and when it is seen that a good increase of the size of the heart is obtained, a brain and mind are as certainly increased. The brain is enlarged at the same time.

Symptoms: In this change of the condition of the heart all the actions of the organ are temporarily disturbed and all the symptoms of all the diseases of the heart are felt for a short time in a small measure. The nose bleeds, and a singing in the ears occurs. A fullness of both heart and brain is felt.

INFLAMMATION OF THE MEMBRANE OF THE CHAMBERS OF THE HEART.

Inflammation of the coverings of the auricles of the heart is caused by the same action of the blood as that which produces inflammation of the canopy of the organ. Both diseases can exist at the same time and often do. The cure is the same in both disorders. (See Inflammation of the Pericardium.)

INFLAMMATION OF THE HEART

When the blood in the heart is given a halt to any extent a decomposition of the heart commences. The decomposition is the cause of the inflammation. The halting of the blood is produced by a closing of the pores of the skin. A current of electricity that comes in at the

nose and courses through the body and out of the pores of the skin is the transporter of all the blood from the lungs to the capillaries. The closing of the pores of the skin cuts the circuit of the current. A delay of the circulation of the blood is the consequence. When it is stayed in the heart, or what should be considered the focus of the current, a decomposition of the heart at once commences. Open the pores of the skin by a wash of alcohol or ammonia and a cure is at once effected. No other treatment is necessary.

The symptoms of the disease are a chill, followed by a severe pain in the heart; a sensation of heat and soreness of the organ, and a great weakness and perspiration of the body. The pulsations of the heart appear to be very violent, because the heart is sore, and the whole nervous system is excited. The increase of the violence of the pulse is but partly as great as it is supposed to be.

RHEUMATISM OF THE HEART.

A want of electricity in the substance of the heart is the disease called inflammation of the heart. A want of electricity in any part of the body is a cause of rheumatism. There can be no other cause. The cause of its absence in the heart is a withdrawal of the heart's current to the stomach or brain. This occurs when the stomach is overloaded, or incapable of giving the food a decomposition, or when the brain is exhausted by overwork or any character of excitement. The disease is but

a cramp of the organ, and it is gone when a withdrawal of its force is stopped. Giving the brain a competent rest or the stomach a competent force from the nerves will stop the encroachment upon the strength of the good relay house of the blood.

PERICARDITIS.

Pericarditis is the inflammation of the membrane that encloses the heart. The membrane is called pericardium and it is a most pedantic term. Every membrane is a current of electricity given consolidation around a gland or other organ capable of generating a current. The canopy is only a puff of the influence given consolidation for the purpose of furnishing a covering for a delicate part of the organization. No more astonishing operation of a current of an intelligent power can be found in all nature, and no more astonishing evidence of the intelligence of the power is anywhere to be found than in these shrouds. Every organ of the body that requires a covering for its protection is given one by the good current of what is but a portion of the Almighty.

The disease of the gland is always copied on the shroud of the gland, and it is only a work of photographing of the condition of the diseased organ. When the heart is in a worn-out condition the membrane around it is given a decomposition and the operation produces inflammation. The complaint can be removed only by a good condition of the heart. It is seldom obtained. A

person who is so worn by age and disease as to cause the heart to become diseased is well nigh the door of eternity. Only a competent and useful mind in the person's head will give any further duration of life. A good amount of rest and a plenty of out-door air are the only good means for giving the heart a better condition. The membrane will improve with the heart.

The symptoms of the disease are a great soreness in the vicinity of the heart, and a considerable fever of the body. A pain is almost constant in the heart and a feeling of a degree of fever and heat in it is also had; a pulsation of the heart is a cause of a sharp pain when the inflammation is greatest. The face is often the same color as the heart, and a faintness is felt in the heart's action.

ANGINA PECTORIS.

Angina pectoris is the same disease as the so-called rheumatism of the heart and it is produced in the same way. A person who is wasting his strength in a debauch or in constant use of alcohol can obtain this disease. Every one who is disposed to it is carrying his head to the left and bending his body in the same direction. A contraction of the great nerve that extends to the heart and stomach from the head is the cause. If the disease is not too sudden and intense to be borne for a short time, a cure is effected by a swallow of any powerful stimulant and a snuffing of camphor or ether. Only a cessation of all bad habits will give permanency to the cure.

Symptoms: The first thing felt is a severe pain in the heart and then a sense of contraction of the whole left side and the left leg and arm. A pain then commences in the arm which extends to the brain. Sometimes a pain in the left leg is felt. Palpitation also occurs and the breath is about half destroyed. Dizziness and faintness are also felt.

DISORDERS OF THE VALVES OF THE HEART.

The valves of the heart are species of doors capable of swinging but one way. When they are closed the blood is prevented from passing in a backward direction. When they are open it can pass in the direction of the brain or artery that carries the blood to the head. Sometimes a valve will contract and in so doing become insufficient in size to close the orifice of the organ. Sometimes one becomes enlarged and will not open in a manner to allow the blood an unobstructed passage. The contraction is produced by a withdrawal of the current of electricity in the valve. A mere shrinking is in every instance where the force of the body is withdrawn wholly or partly. The enlargement is caused by the commencement of decomposition. It usually follows a contraction, but sometimes it will precede it. A bad circulation of the blood produces the decomposition when it is commenced without a contraction of the valve. A contraction is produced by want

of force in all parts of the body. A valve is not more contracted than the other organs.

When a person is diseased, as in case of syphilis, a decomposition of the valves and other portions of the heart is produced by a portion of the syphilitic destroyer—the mere decomposition of the part of the heart affected. In the latter case no remedy is possible, a death will destroy the destroyer. When only a want of circulation or force of the body is the cause of the disease a cure is possible. It consists of getting sufficient strength. A plenty of food and good air will give the strength.

The symptoms of the presence of valve disorders, are, first a buzzing, heard when the ear is placed at the chest, a constant whip-saw character of noise; a great deal of palpitation of the heart and a disturbance of all the blood-vessels of the body; a faintness more or less constant; a commencement of coagulation of the blood is in every blood-vessel that contains the blood that is returning to the heart from the capillaries. The pulsations of the blood are irregular.

DILATATION OF THE HEART.

The increase of the size of the cavities or auricles of the heart is only a consequence of the increase of the size of the heart, and no attention need be given it. A contraction of the heart will sometimes cause an auricle to be extended, on account of a wall of the heart contracting in all directions, and thus opening a chamber of the organ

wider. This is but a consequence of a want of the good force of the body, and in all such cases a contraction of all the body is performed. Get a good strength and the whole body is given its proper size.

DYSPEPSIA.

The disease called dyspepsia is but a bad digestion. The consequences are very numerous, and it is only to inform the sufferer when dyspepsia can be expected, as the cause of the disease supposed to be of a different character, that a description of the consequences of indigestion is given. The want of appetite is the first consequence, in cases of ordinary dyspepsia; absence of strength is the next; a faltering of the brain and nerves is the next. Another consequence is a pain in the stomach or at every part of the body where a communication by a nerve is carried. A pain at the terminus of the nerve is felt when a disturbance at the stomach is sudden, and causes a current of electricity of the nerve to be absorbed by a bit of substance in the stomach. The pain is a withdrawal of a current at the end of the nerve where the pain is felt. A withdrawal or destruction of a current of electricity from a part of the body is the only possible cause of pain. A loss of a great portion of the blood produces a pain all over the system. The cause of any cramp is a withdrawal of electricity from the point that is contracted. This is all that need be stated of the cause of the sharp

pains in different parts of the body produced by a disordered stomach.

A pain in the head from the disease is but a withdrawal from or a surcharge of blood to the head. The one is a consequence of the other. A withdrawal will be followed by a surcharge, and a shuffling of the blood from one organ to the other is a process for keeping both stomach and brain in as good condition as possible. The blood is given an attraction by the substances of each organ, and it is only a withholding of the blood until a pulsation is produced that causes a sharp pain. A pulsation of blood when there is already more blood in the organs than usual gives the throb of pain that is so common.

When the stomach is corrected in its work, a delivery of the brain from the great accumulation of blood is performed. Of course a good digestion will produce the wonted strength of the body.

A weak nerve is the cause of a constant dyspepsia. A cure is in strengthening the whole nervous system.

DIARRHŒA.

The disease called diarrhœa is but a continued discharge of mucus and food by the stomach and intestines. The cause of the continuance of the discharge is a bad digestion. Any injury of the stomach that prevents a good digestion can cause the unnatural discharge. When a food is so badly operated upon by the organ of digestion

that a considerable portion of it is either undecomposed or decomposed so greatly as to produce a gas and acid from it, a continuous creation of mucus is produced or an irritation of the walls of both the stomach and intestines. If the consequence of the bad digestion is a production of gas and acid, a quantity of mucus is certain to be created. If the indigestion is only a want of decomposition of the food an irritation of the organs only is caused. Water is then the only substance discharged by the organs. Mucus is possible only when a gas is mixing with the water. A test of the condition of digestion or of the amount of decomposition of food in cases of the disease is the condition of the discharged substance. All discharges from the stomach and intestines that are produced by a bad digestion are always either with or without mucus. The frequency and amount of discharge are controlled by the amount of irritation by, or amount of decomposition of the food. There will be no mucus in the discharges if there is only an irritation of the organs. The force of all discharges from these organs is a gas generated in the stomach and a current of electricity—a mere pushing of substance from the organs. All that any cathartic can perform is a creation of a gas that will push all substances from the stomach and intestines. It will, of course, both irritate the surface of the organs and cause a discharge of water into them. The same philosophy of giving a gun a discharge is operated in giving a stomach and intestine one. Only an explosion of a substance in the organs is performed. The peristaltic motion of the organs is barely to continue a changing of the condition of the substance in the organs. A cure for diarrhœa is solely in obtaining a good digestion. A

dose of medicine is always an injury. A glass of soda and water is a perfect remedy. Let nothing else be taken and give the body a chance to become strong.

HEARTBURN.

A scorching of the gullet (œsophagus) by an acid of a disordered stomach, is what a great many are calling heartburn. A curious term for a consequence of a sour stomach. A decomposing food of a stomach is what produces a sharp acid, and the mere vapor of the acid ascending the gullet is what is scorching a wall of the organ. A dose of water and soda will protect a person from the scorching and give the food a good digestion. A work of digestion is barely a separation of the whole cells of the food from the broken parts and fiber of the plant and animal substance, and casting the whole cells into the blood at the heart. A disordered stomach is a condition of decomposition of all the food and operated without casting any portion of the cells into the circulation. A decomposition of this character is always a more rapid operation than what occurs in a proper operation of digestion. Either operation is assisted by a good depression of the wall of the stomach as often as a pulsation of the blood occurs. The wall is of the same character as an intestine and a peristaltic motion of the intestine is only a continuation of the motion of the compression and expansion of the walls of the stomach. A mere stirring of

the food in the stomach is the operation. A most intelligent work it is. A brewer in giving a change to the position of a malt and causing a decomposition of the substance is not a bit more an intelligent operator than a current of electricity in a nerve that is operating a malt in a stomach. All the philosophers of the world are unable to contradict this declaration, or discover a cause for a process of digestion, except in what intelligence there is in a current of electricity. An attempt at an explanation of any other character is utterly defeated at the start. A food can be decomposed so slowly that a want of sufficient substance for the blood is produced; a weak nerve or an injured stomach is the cause. A cessation of an abuse of the stomach will produce a cure, and a strengthening of a nerve will do it. A charring of the walls of the stomach with alcohol is the most common means of making a poor digestion.

FLATULENCY.

A gas in the stomach is the complaint called flatulency. The gas is produced by a decomposition of food in a greater degree than by a proper digestion. The gas is but a quantity of small particles of food that are so light as to ascend in the œsophagus as a dust rises from the earth when a disturbance of its particles is made. If the digestion is properly performed there is no gas produced. Only a separation of the whole cells of the food from the fiber and broken down cells is performed when a digestion is com-

petently performed. A kettle of boiling vegetable or animal substance is capable of disclosing the philosophy of digestion to some extent, and the creation of a gas by a decomposition of the substance as well. A separation of the cells of the substance from the fibrous portions is performed by the action of boiling. The whole cells are cast upon the surface of the water, and they constitute the oil observed on the water. A gas is also produced to some extent. The gas is mixed with the vapor of the water. The water is also given a portion of the gas. A smell of the boiling substance could not be made if the gas was not given the water and vapor. The oil of the water is the whole of the substance that gives nourishment to the body when a soup is eaten. A digestion of the matter in the boiling water is partly performed by the boiling, and the casting of the whole cells upon the surface of the water is a perfect copying of a process of the stomach in casting whole cells of food upon the top of a digesting mass. A thoracic duct is a mere pipe for such whole cells to pass through in their ascension to the auricle of the heart. A pouring of the cells into the blood at the terminus of this duct is a fact. The duct is curved at the upper end for a pouring of its contents downward into the auricle. A bad digestion will often cause a bit of gas of the stomach to ascend the duct, and when it does a palpitation of the heart is produced, a flutter of the organ is felt, and it is the consequence of a discharge of a gas into an auricle. The gas cannot escape from the auricle except by its being converted into electricity. A gradual decomposition of the gas in the auricle will give it a conversion into this subtle power. When it is performed the current is

absorbed by the current in the blood, and it passes round the circulation as the natural current does. If the amount of gas is great in the auricle, the death of the person is possible. If it produces death it is accomplished in a few minutes. A thousand persons are thus destroyed every year. A hotel is a capital place for destroying persons by this disorder. A generous bill of fare and a gluttonous disposition of it by a guest are the causes of so many cases of death in hotels in the night. Every great city is giving its newspapers a chance to describe a death of a person at a hotel from heart disease every few days.

A gas of the stomach is prevented by a good digestion. It is removed by a glass of water and common soda.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

A greater amount of what produces diarrhœa is the cause of cholera morbus. A child is most subject to this disease because its stomach is weaker. In summer the disease is prevalent among children and in proportion to their ages. Only a want of sufficient power of the nerves of the stomach to perform a good digestion is the cause of a child's capacity for the disease.

When the disease is upon the child, a mere cessation of its eating until it is capable of discharging of a decomposing mass of food in its stomach is the first step to be taken.

The next step is to administer only as much food as

can be digested by the stomach. When a discharge of both mucus and water is stopped, a perfect cure is performed. In infants a dose of medicine is a most injurious affair, and it should never be given. All that is wanted is an opportunity for the stomach to become capable of disposing of the substance in it. This is accomplished when eating is stopped for a couple of days.

In older children a dose of soda and water will assist in correcting the stomach. The patches of inflammation on the surfaces of the stomach and intestines are caused by a scorching of the organs by a heated gas and vapor produced by a decomposition of the food in the stomach.

ULCERATION OF THE STOMACH.

Ulceration of the stomach is but a decomposition of the organ itself. It occurs after a person is so exhausted of electricity or strength that the glands are allowed no producer of life. The stomach is a sac constructed of corpuscles when the person was in a mother's womb. After birth it is only stretched and given a filling of its interstices by corpuscles from the blood. In an adult it is constantly given a supply of fresh corpuscles as fast as it is deprived of them in the operations of the organ. When the force of the body is insufficient to give a corpuscle to the walls of the stomach the organ commences to decompose. A decomposing part is the ulcer.

A cure is in getting a sufficient amount of electricity

in the body. Good food and air will give it; no medicine can.

The symptoms of the disease are pains just below the breast bone and often running down to the navel. Indigestion and vomiting are always given by the disease, and, when the ulcer is large, blood is vomited. All sorts of pains are produced in the stomach.

COLIC OF THE INTESTINES.

Colic of the intestines is produced only by a pressing of a gas at one point of the intestines. The whole cause is only a bad digestion. A tardy and incomplete discharge of the substance of the organ is the cause of an accumulation of gas. Give a glass of common soda and water, and apply alcohol to the surface of the bowels. A cure is effected in ten minutes.

COLIC.

A production of a gas in the stomach is always the cause of a pain which is frequently called colic. A pressing of the walls of the organ by the gas is the cause of the pain. In every case of the complaint a cure is found by washing the body with alcohol or ammonia. An escape of the gas does not occur as a consequence of the

washing, but a current of electricity in the gas does escape. A contraction of the volume of gas is thus produced. To prevent this kind of pain a proper digestion is necessary. A glass of common soda and water will correct the stomach.

INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH.

The complaint of this name is only a burning of the walls of the stomach by a malt created in it. Decomposing food is the malt. Alcohol is given the organ in the process and it burns the walls. Alcohol without food will harm them faster. Stop putting alcohol in the stomach in any shape. A dose of medicine is not wanted.

The symptoms are a pain in the organ and a considerable flatulency, a want of all digestion and a great weakness of the body. The night is passed in a partial sleep with dreams of a bad character, or without sleep, and an improper condition of the mind is always possessed during the disease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

Inflammation of the bowels is produced by the same thing that produces the inflammation of the peritoneum, and it is cured in the same way. A dose of medicine is

unnecessary, and it is actually an injury. (See article on Peritonitis.)

The symptoms of the disease are the same as in peritonitis, except that the pain is in the intestines; a most stubborn constipation is present but it should not be given a dose of medicine.

INFLAMMATION OF THE RECTUM.

The inflammation of the rectum is a consequence of the poisoning of its surface by a decomposing offal when the stomach is permitting a great portion of the whole cells of food to pass off undigested. The cells are easily decomposed and the current of electricity generated by the decomposition burns the surface of the rectum. The same operation is performed upon the membrane of the mouth by a decomposing tobacco in the mouth. A good digestion is a cure. Piles and an inflamed rectum are generally given together.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

Inflammation of the liver is a commencement of the decomposition of the organ. The liver is only a mass of corpuscles squeezed out of the blood at the ends of several great blood vessels. All glands are constructed by a press-

ing of corpuscles out of the blood at an end of or sharp turn in the blood vessels. Only a want of sufficient electricity in the glands to continue their proper condition is the cause of their decomposition. The current of all power and life is acting with intelligence in every gland of the body, and when it is wanting in amount, a part of the gland will decompose. The cure is the same as in case of an ulcer in the stomach. (See chapter on Ulcer in the Stomach.)

Symptoms are first a chill and nausea and then a fever. The urine is scant and yellow, and the skin is dry and hot. A heated and annoying condition of the entire region of the liver.

CONGESTION OF THE LIVER.

A congestion of the liver is a collection of blood in the organ greater than is proper. The cause is a greater amount of blood in the arteries and other blood vessels than is proper. A portion of the blood is pressed into the organ at all times, but it is only a small quantity. When a greater amount of blood is in the circulation than is wanted, all the glands are charged with it in an unnatural degree. A cure is a fasting for a whole day and a bath of alcohol. An opening of the pores is of the greatest consequence, and when they are open the water of the blood will be discharged. A couple of baths and a day's fasting will cure the complaint.

The symptoms of the disease are languor, pains in the

back and limbs, headache, nausea, and a dragging upon the right side while lying on the left, an enlargement of the right side, a hardness of its contents, with pain when a pressure is made on it.

PERITONITIS.

An inflammation of the membrane that covers the interior of the peritoneum is the disease called peritonitis. The inflammation is caused by a current of electricity generated in the intestines, burning the surface of this panoply of the whole abdominal cavity. A person whose digestion is poor and whose action of the bowels is imperfect will be apt to possess inflammation of the good shroud of the whole of the abdominal organs. A simple current of electricity, a decomposing substance in the intestines generates, is the scorcher of the panoply. If the current is discharged it will not burn any longer. To discharge it, it is only necessary to wash the abdomen with alcohol several times in a day. In three days the inflammation is gone. All it is then necessary to do is to give the intestines a proper discharge of their contents by a good force of the body; good air and food, and a proper digestion are the means of getting a good strength of the body.

The symptoms of the disease are a chill which is followed by a fever and general lassitude of the body, a pain in all parts of the abdomen and a constant attempt to

vomit. All symptoms are gone in a day after alcohol is applied.

ABSCESS OF THE ANUS.

Abscess of the anus is but a commencement of its decomposition. A cure is getting a good blood and the strength that is gone.

FISSURE OF THE ANUS.

A rupture of the walls of the anus is continued until a hole is made through the surrounding parts, which permits a discharge of the bowels into it. A cleansing of the whole of the rectum and a wash as often as twice a day of alcohol diluted will cure the disorder.

FISTULA OF THE ANUS.

A fistula of the anus is but a continued perforating of the flesh where a fissure is developed. A surgeon is able to close the channel, and afford a discharge without injury to the appliance. Wash the whole with alcohol often. Dilute the fluid.

DYSENTERY.

The dysentery is an aggravated case of diarrhœa. It is nothing else. The discharges in this disease are often bloody because the burning of the surface of the stomach and intestines destroys the covering of some of the small blood vessels. A greater amount of electricity in the atmosphere than is common and which is produced by a great decomposition of vegetable substance, will produce dysentery. The system is so full of the current under such circumstances that it is given in abundance to the stomach and a greater decomposition of food than is proper is the consequence. The great decomposition generates a great quantity of gas and electricity. A burning of the surface of the stomach and intestines produces the discharges and pain.

A proper digestion is a cure. A glass of common soda and water is a competent remedy.

JAUNDICE.

Jaundice is a casting upon the skin of a mass of partly decomposed corpuscles of the blood. The yellow color of the skin, as it appears, is only a consequence of the presence of a yellow cell of the blood. A bare scorching of its surface gives it a yellow color. A piece of white paper given a scorching will possess a similar color.

The cause of a want of a complete burning of the corpuscles while in the blood is a want of a sufficient current of electricity in the circulation of the blood. If the current is sufficient it completely decomposes all the corpuscles of the blood, and when this is performed jaundice is impossible. When the current is insufficient a scorching is given only, and the blood becomes filled with the small globes. They are then gradually pushed on to the surface of the body and caused to decompose there. A smell of the person who is thus affected gives confirmation to this fact. A most competent remedy is a wash with alcohol every day and a glass of soda and water. Outdoor air is all, besides the first named remedies, that can be wanted.

The symptoms of jaundice are too well understood to require description.

DROPSY OF THE ABDOMEN.

A discharge of the water of the blood into the abdominal cavity is the disease called dropsy of the abdomen. The cause of it is a want of opportunity for the water to get out through the pores of the skin. A cold, or any contraction of the skin will, if continued, produce this improper discharge of water into the cavity. A cure consists of barely getting the pores of the skin open; alcohol or ammonia will open them by being applied to the surface of the body. A glass of soda and water is a good auxiliary in the work. The water in the abdominal cham-

ber will go out by a process of absorption by the bladder. An opening bladder will draw it into the organ. The washing of the body by alcohol or ammonia should be performed until the abdomen is cleared of the water.

The symptoms of the disease are a swelling out of the whole abdomen without pain or fever, and a sense of great weight there; a constant and severe sickness of the stomach is experienced.

HEMORRHAGE OF THE STOMACH.

Only a rupture of a blood vessel in the walls of the stomach is the cause of the disease called hemorrhage of the stomach. An ulcer will produce the rupture and alcohol will also. A cure is in a healing of the stomach by a good use of the organ and giving the whole system strength. A dose of any kind of medicine is an injury.

CANCER OF THE INTESTINES.

The so-called cancer of the intestine is but a decomposition of the organ, a similar disorder to the ulcer of the stomach. The cause and cure are the same. (See chapter on Ulcer of the Stomach.)

The symptoms are an intense pain at the affected part,

which darts in all directions upon a pressure of the abdomen. A pale and yellow aspect is given the face. All the glands catch the disease and are sore. A nausea is always present.

CANCER OF THE STOMACH.

A cancer of the stomach is only an ulcer. The difference in the order of disease is only in the celerity of destruction. (See Ulcer in the Stomach.)

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDS.

A sagging of a portion of a muscle and the rectum is the disease called piles. Only a want of a sufficient force to support a muscle and rectum is a cause of the most distressing disorder. A weak brain and nerve is the cause of the weakness in the organs that are giving the disorder. A case of piles is impossible when the brain and nerves are in a proper condition. Any cause of the depletion of the strength of the brain and nerves will indirectly produce this complaint; when the brain is strong the disease is cured.

A complete cure is as certain as the disease of the brain and nervous system is given a cure. A dose of medicine is of no assistance. The cessation of whatever

is producing the debility of the body is all that can give a strength to the organization, except good digestion and good air.

ULCER OF THE RECTUM.

An ulcer of the rectum is but a decomposition of one point of it. It is a consequence of a weakness of the body, and is cured by a good strength of the body as any abscess is. Good air and a good digestion are the operators of a cure.

SPLEEN AND ITS DESTRUCTION.

The spleen is a mass of corpuscles given existence barely to fill a space in the body. It can be removed without danger of destruction of life, and only a sinking of the surface of the body over the locality will occur. It was to prevent a sinking in this region that a spleen was created. It would actually be a brain if it was not filled with blood. All that causes inflammation of the affair is a want of sufficient electricity in it to keep it alive. It commences to decompose in such a case, and that is all there is of any inflammation. The remedies are the same as in the case of an ulcerated stomach. (See Ulcerated Stomach.)

The symptoms are a dull pain in the left side below the ribs and a chill with fever following. The stomach is

nauseated and in course of time the spleen is pressing against the surrounding parts of the body. A pale and depleted aspect is given the face and the whole body is weak.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE SPLEEN.

The enlargement of the spleen is but a greater pressing of the corpuscles of the blood into the gland; when a gland of any character is being enlarged by the process of pressing out of corpuscles into the organ, the spleen is given its portion of these cells of the blood. The enlargement of the gland is of no consequence. The mere fact that its construction and purpose is not understood is all that has given any concern to the operation. No attention need be paid it.

The principal symptom is a swelling of the gland. Other symptoms are the operation of giving every gland a change in its condition and a considerable disturbance of the circulation.

CONSTIPATION.

Constipation is but a want of sufficient gas in the stomach to push out the substance in the intestines. A poor and slow digestion is the cause. Give the stomach an acid and the blood a plenty of electricity. The first is

obtained from common soda and water, or what is equivalent, a partial alkali; and the other by being out doors several hours each day.

RUPTURE OF THE WALLS OF THE ABDOMEN.

A so-called rupture is a tear in the walls of the abdomen great enough to permit an intestine fold or more to pass through it and press against the skin. Only a surgeon can deal with a disorder of this character, and the sufferer should not be neglected an hour.

FEVER.

A general description of fever is of importance in affording a conception of the consequences of the cooping the electricity of the body. A cooping is always performed by closing the pores of the skin. A mere burning of the cells and tissues of the body by a current of electricity that is enclosed in the body is all that produces the fever or heat. The heat and burning are always destroyed by an escape of the current from the body. When the pores of the skin are opened an escape is always performed.

A bath of warm water or of alcohol is sure to open the

pores to a great extent; a continuation of the opening is a cure of a fever. The practice of giving stimulants to cause a person, possessing fever, to perspire is a perfectly absurd way to open the pores. It is only adding heat to the body that a force can open the closed surface. The only effect of the stimulant is to create a force in the organization sufficient to force open the pores of the skin. After an opening is thus produced, a weakness is upon the body as great as the operation was violent. Let all who observe this explanation of fever remember that a washing of the body in a bath of warm water or by alcohol is all that is necessary to give a fever a subsidence.

Under the different titles of diseases that are accompanied by fever, a particular explanation of the cause and character of the fever will be given.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox, scarlet fever and measles are the same disease with different degrees of severity. A casting of useless cells of the tissues on to the surface, and a burning up of those that are not cast out are all there is of either disorder. When a child is given the small-pox by a spontaneous generation of the disease, a mere clearing of the body of useless cells occurs, and this is the case in the other two disorders. When it is given by contagion, a photographing of the condition of one body upon another is the operation, and it is but this. A dose of medicine is

not wanted and one cannot possibly do any good. A washing of the body with alcohol every few hours is the cure. Not even a glass of soda and water is wanted. The stomach is not given disorder by the disease except for a short time, and it is then corrected without assistance. The whole work is performed by a natural worker in the body, and very well. Keep the patient in a good air and in a cool condition. A fever of the disease can be be borne. A scar is not to be given the face if the alcohol is properly applied.

CHICKEN-POX.

All the difference between chicken pox and small-pox is in the fact that in a child there is a small amount of waste cells of the tissues to be got out of the system. Only what will produce a slight amount of eruption on the head and upper portion of the body are cast upon the surface. This clearing of a child's body of useless cells is a guarantee of good health and strength of the child afterward. A contagion of the disease is prevented only because a sufficient amount of decomposition of the surface of the body to produce a photograph of itself upon another person is not performed. A greater destruction of the surface of the child would cause a contagion of the disease.

A remedy for the complaint is a good diet and good air. Not a particle of medicine is wanted. A child possessing the disorder can go out and play all day in the coldest

weather without any danger of a fatal effect of the disease. The symptoms of the disease are a commencement of eruptions on the body of the same character as those in the measles, except that the eruptions are larger, and they soon are upon the extremities. They are dried up in about four days and the burned skin falls off. A slight fever is upon the person.

MEASLES.

All the difference between measles and small-pox is in the greater decomposition of a surface of the body in the latter disease. A change of the character of disease is possible by giving the patient a cold upon the body. The blood becomes poisoned in such a case, and it will corrode the whole body. The skin is thus frequently corroded for many years after the disease is out of the system. In some instances consumption follows as a consequence of the more excited blood. Sometimes abscesses of great size are produced upon the glands and more delicate parts of the body.

A cure for the disease is a glass of water and common soda, and a continuous opening of the pores of the skin. Nothing else is needed.

The symptoms are at first almost entirely like those of the cold upon the body, and the sneezing and watery eyes are present. A fever then comes, of a mild character, and this is followed by an eruption commencing at the head and going over the body, as in case of small-pox.

The eruptions are in all respects like those of the small-pox, except they are of a smaller character. The whole are gone in about eight days, and a good amount of falling off of burned skin follows in a few days afterward.

SCARLET FEVER.

(See Small-Pox.)

The diseases are the same except in the amount of fever and decomposition of the skin. The cure is the same in each case.

BILIOUS FEVER.

A bilious fever is a commencement of decomposition of the whole body on account of a cessation of the flow of cells of the food into the blood. A cell is given a stay in the stomach and it is pressed into the liver on one side of it and a yellow skin is given the surface of the body. A constipation is present and a fever is constantly increased. In hot climates it is so high death occurs often and the fever is given much acceleration by fright. A black vomit is only a bile of the stomach given a dark color by a burning of its substance. The black bile is only a certain indication that the person is about to give a death a conquest in the struggle. The cause of the disease is but a con-

traction of the pores of the skin, and a complete cooping of the current of electricity of the body. It is but a severe case of sick headache, and a person of sensitive nature who is exposed to changes in atmosphere is the usual victim. To effect a cure in all cases of sick headache, bilious fever and yellow fever an opening of the pores is all that is wanted. Alcohol is the opener and a soda will correct a stomach.

RELAPSING FEVER.

(For Relapsing Fever see Typhus Fever.)

ERYSIPELAS.

A closed and parched earth will photograph its condition on the surface of a sensitive and active person; this is erysipelas. A considerable catalogue of diseases are the effects of a contagion by the earth. All of them can be seen to be but diseases of a ground communicated to a person. A closed and burning skin is all there is of this disease. An opening of the pores of the skin is all there is of its cure. A bath of alcohol or ammonia and a glass of common soda and water will astonish the patient by their almost immediate removal of the disorder.

In a season of the year when the earth is closed by cold and the surface is contracted and cracked by the contraction, this disease appears. A bare contagion of the condition of the earth is the work. It is performed in precisely the same way that a contagion of small-pox is given.

The purpose of the disease is to give people a knowledge of the fact that a person can acquire the same condition that the ground possesses, and that a watch must be kept for a bad condition of the soil.

The swelling of the skin is only a greater expansion of its substance by a heat that is in it. The pain and swelling are both soon removed by a wash of alcohol.

INFLUENZA.

(See Cold.)

HAY FEVER.

This strange disease is but a periodical weakness of the body, and it is wholly prevented by a bath of alcohol and a glass of common soda and water. The mere absence of sufficient electricity (force) in the body to prevent its feeling chilly and to prevent a nose from containing the blood that is ordinarily in it, is all that is possessed in the way of

disease by the person having this complaint. The cause of the disease is the great exhaustion of the person in the summer by over work or great exposure to a hot sun. When a shock of this character is obtained by the system, it is apt to be copied at the same period of the year by a partial shock of the body—a work of copying of a shock of the nervous system, as in the case of a child that is startled before it is born; or of a pregnant woman who is so easily copying a fright she has experienced. The nose is discharging because a contraction of the affair is squeezing the water of the blood into the interior of the organ. All watery discharges of the nose are caused in this way.

The disease is given a dismissal after the patient has washed his or her body with alcohol, about three times in as many summers, just as the chill is felt.

YELLOW FEVER.

The yellow fever is only an aggravated case of bilious fever. It is nothing but a more violent case of the fever given a person who is not accustomed to the warmer climate. The name it bears has accomplished more in the way of giving death to a community than the disease itself.

The cure is a washing of the body with alcohol and giving the stomach a correction as soon as possible. A case need not be fatal and one will not be if given this treatment.

DENGUE.

Dengue is a fever produced by a condition of the atmosphere and it is but a very sudden case of bilious fever and only this. The cure is the same unless a cure is performed by the power of the body before a wash of alcohol is possible.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Typhus fever is a commencement of decomposition of the whole body only. A starved system is the cause. Only a plenty of food and good air is needed. A doctor need not be called except to give the description of the disease. The relapsing fever, so-called, is the same thing, and it is given a different name only because a doctor was thinking it was a different disease.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The typhoid fever is only a modified case of inflammation of the bowels. The disease is produced in the same way and it is cured in the same way. A soreness of the abdomen and particularly in the right side and a general fever of the system are the principal symptoms.

A case of the disease need not endure for more than

three days and generally not more than two. (See Inflammation of the Bowels.)

FEVER AND AGUE.

A want of plenty of electricity in the blood is the disease called fever and ague and every other disease under the title of malarial disorders. Only a constant operation of a current of electricity of the blood in keeping the whole body as warm and in as good condition as possible with the amount it is possessing is the fluctuation of heat and cold known as chills and fever. A single cell or tissue of the body is not destroyed where chills and fever or any other so-called malarial disease is all that is observed as a a disease. The so-called malarial fever is but a constant accumulation of the electricity of the body at the surface, and it is actually standing guard at a portal of the system in order to prevent a death of the person. If the other portions of the body were not given a condition of chilliness by the absence of electricity in them, a person having the disease would be unconscious of the existence of a fever. The fever is so slight it is but barely noticed until a commencement of death is on the body. A death of a person is only given when the use of one is found in another world. A doctor is of no service with such a patient. The cause of a want of sufficient electricity in the blood is a want of it in the atmosphere. A deep and damp, or a viscid soil is the cause of a want of the influence in the atmosphere. A discharge of the current of the earth

is less through such soils. A malarial disease of a person is a malarial disease of the soil photographed upon a person. There is no such poison in the atmosphere as malaria. The idea that there is, is a superstition of a profession that should know more than to possess one.

The cure of all so-called malarial diseases is getting a good supply of electricity in the blood. A garden of a great variety of flowers is a considerable assistant for those who can not go to a better atmosphere to dwell. The decomposition of many blossoms will supply the atmosphere with electricity. Every door-yard should contain beds of flowering plants. When a person can go to the place where a soil is neither deep nor sticky a cure of so-called malaria will follow in one day.

ASTHMA.

Asthma is only a collapse of the bronchial pipes. It is produced by the want of sufficient force of electricity in the muscles and pipes to continue them in a natural condition. A cloth funnel when pressed with water is extended and continues in this condition while it is full of water. A collapse takes place when the water is withdrawn. A bronchial funnel will continue full and its walls in a circular condition when a current of electricity is coursing in its substance. So will a muscle be of perfect shape when possessed of a force that gives it power. When a muscle is without a sufficient force it becomes limp

and sags down. All that produces the sagging and collapse in case of asthma is the want of a sufficient current of electricity from the brain. A naturally weak or exhausted brain is sure to permit a collapse of the bronchial pipes to a greater or less extent. The person whose brain is inadequate to control the performance of these organs will be afflicted with asthma. A person whose brain becomes very weak from any cause will suffer a temporary asthma.

This is all that can be said of a disease that is as much misunderstood as a control of a world. The profession of medicine is declaring that asthma is a spasmodic contraction of the bronchial pipes. No cause for the contraction is known; nor is there any cause known for a contraction of any part of the body, and which in the cords and muscles is usually called cramp.

The cause of every contraction of the body is a want of a natural amount of electricity, and a withdrawal of this force is sure to produce a contraction.

The simplest possible proof of this fact is the common effect of a contraction of the flesh when a current of this force is withdrawn by a common battery. A person who grasps the poles of a battery is sure to experience a cramping of the muscles of the hands and arms. A current of great force is passing through the hands and arms in the blood. When it does not follow the blood there is no cramping. This is seen when a current is caused to pass across a limb. The current, if following the blood, will attract the current from the other portions of the organs, and this withdrawal produces the contraction. A withdrawal of a current to the brain from the cords is the sole cause of muscular action, when the will is operating.

A remedy for asthma can be found in a supply of electricity in the brain. This is a certain remedy. Its proof is a whiff of any gas that is containing electricity. Ether, chloroform or strong ammonia evaporation, will give a brain an intoxicating supply of electricity.

A person whose asthma is produced by any exhaustion of the brain can remove the trouble by giving the brain sufficient repose. If a person's asthma is constitutional, an increase of the size and activity of the brain is the one competent remedy. It is as sure to give permanent relief as the earth is to pass around a sun.

A careful study of all worthy subjects, and a reflection upon them, will do the work. Commence by reading a work of science. A discussion of the cause of asthma is a good way to practice the reasoning powers.

A person who can understand the cause of this disease fully will be free from contraction of the bronchial pipes.

BRONCHITIS.

Bronchitis is an inflammation of the linings of the bronchial tubes. It is always produced by a bad gas from the stomach being drawn into the pipes with the breath. A poisoning of the membrane is all that is performed. As certain as the disease is caused by a bad stomach, it can be removed by getting the stomach into a proper condition. If the cause of the disordered stomach is a cold a washing of the body with alcohol or ammonia is necessary, and a

glass of common soda and water should be drank twice a day.

The symptoms of the disease are too well known to need describing in this article. What is called chronic bronchitis is but a continuation of the disorder. Consumption can be produced by the continuance of the disease. It should not be neglected.

INFLAMMATION OF THE THROAT.

(Sore Throat.)

Inflammation of any part of the throat except when poisoned by a discharge of the decomposed portions of the brain, is produced by a gas from the stomach coming up the gullet. The cure is in giving the stomach a good digestion. No medicine is wanted for the throat.

INFLAMMATION OF THE TONSILS.

A tonsil is a heap of corpuscles discharged from the blood for the purpose of affording a sort of valve for the throat. A swallow is performed more perfectly by the aid of the tonsils. Only corpuscles given in a pile and covered over by a shroud of consolidated electricity is the tonsil; a pair of them is in the throat. A decomposition often com-

mences in them. It is stopped by a good condition of the brain, and a good blood is the giver of strength to the brain. All that produces the inflammation of these organs is a want of electricity in them and a decomposition is the producer of the inflammation.

INFLAMMATION OF THE ŒSOPHAGUS

A gas from a bad stomach is the cause of a soreness of the gullet or œsophagus. Sometimes a vapor of a pool of decomposing food in the stomach will scorch the gullet's surface. Stop creating a bad stomach and the complaint is cured in five days.

DISEASE OF THE PHARYNX.

The pharynx is the affair in the throat that contains substance for an instant when a swallow is performed. It is a veritable gobbler of a thing swallowed, and it performs a sort of grabbing and passing over of a quantity of food. The operation is performed in order to give the substance swallowed such a momentum in the gullet that it will proceed down this organ. It is but a yielding portion of the mouth and throat. The inflammation of this portion of

the throat is produced as all inflammation of the throat is. A gas of the stomach is the poisoner. Cure as in all cases of sore throat.

INFLAMMATION OF THE TONGUE.

The tongue is decomposing when it is given a swollen and inflamed condition. A weakness of the nerves in it is the cause. A cure is effected by giving the nerves strength. A very debilitated person is apt to have a swollen tongue. A libertine is sure to have one when a debauch has completely prostrated his nervous system. Quiet and good food will strengthen the nerves in a few weeks.

APHONIA.

(Loss of Voice.)

The voice is given a person or creature by a vibration of the muscles of the throat and membranous cords, and it is permitted to be controlled in people by a power of the will to control the action of the vibrating portions of the throat. When the power of the will to control them is gone only a screech is possible, as in the case of a brute. When the muscles and cords can not be vibrated no voice can be given by the person. The principal causes

for a cessation of the voice are colds and inflammation of the vibrating organs. The use of alcohol is also a cause of the disorder. Either a destruction of a portion of the organs by inflammation, or alcohol, or a swelling of them, is the means of preventing their proper action. To prevent a destruction by alcohol the substance must not be used, and to prevent a permanent destruction by inflammation, a cold or sore throat must be removed. Under the articles Sore Throat and Cold, a cure is given.

CONTRACTION OF THE ŒSOPHAGUS.

A contraction of the œsophagus is produced by a want of sufficient electricity in all the glands of the body, including the marrow of brain and nerves. Contraction of all objects takes place when a current of electricity is withdrawn from them. A collapse of the walls of the hollow pipe is the disorder. Give the body a good amount of strength and the collapse is over.

DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheria is only a severe sore throat—so very severe that a pus is produced on the surface. The cause of the disease is a force of the brain extending downward and

placing on the surface of the throat exactly the same character of substance that hair is made of. The disease is only possible with a person whose brain is active and capable of accomplishing something besides constructing hair and creating a sore throat.

A throat with diphtheria is also aggravated by a class of affairs in the atmosphere which we explained in the article on whooping cough. We refer our readers to that article for an explanation of the objects. Without this aggravation diphtheria would not be fatal.

In any case of the disease the only cause is a pressing of the electricity of the brain toward parts of the body below it. Every affection of the throat, internally or externally, is caused by a pressing of a great current of electricity in the brain in a downward direction.

The most prevalent of all diseases, catarrh, is also produced by this downward pressing of a current of electricity. It will be given a separate article in this work.

The poisoning of a delicate surface by a partly decomposed portion of a brain is the cause of diphtheria. The remedy is a change in the course of this pressing. A prevention is a worthy employment of a brain. A change is produced by giving the hair a clipping and washing the head with alcohol as often as a patient can bear it.

A competent dressing of the throat is a spoonful of granulated sugar three times a day. No other cleansing is necessary. A prevention can be accomplished by a sufficient use of the hands and feet, or by a use of a good library. An unemployed current of electricity in the brain will find in such occupations a better work than carrying broken down corpuscles to a throat.

APOPLEXY.

Apoplexy is but an aggravated case of congestion of the brain. It is, in fact, the same disease. A cure is produced in the same way congestion is cured, if a cure is possible. The disease is an attempt of a soul to get out of the body, and in the majority of cases it succeeds. The cause of the disease is a uselessness of the person. When no good work is possible of the person the soul attempts to get where it can be of use, and in a second attempt it will always succeed. A second attempt can be prevented by the person commencing to do some good in the world. It is certain to be a success if the good is performed.

Apoplexy is also a more sudden and violent case of vertigo; it is given to a person whose neck and brain permit a great amount of blood to flow to the brain, and it is given only to cause the person to give up the habit of stimulating the blood with alcohol or tobacco, and it is generally effective in accomplishing the purpose. The disease is, in fact, a commencement of death. The whole current of electricity of the body is started toward the brain, and as in case of death. A second start of the force in this direction succeeds in placing the person's soul in a better world. The cause of the disease is a bad habit, or it is given a worthless person in order to give him a death. Nothing occurs but a starting of the forces of the body toward the force in the atmosphere over a person. The blood merely follows the current.

A cure is not possible beyond a calling of the blood and force back again to the other parts of the body. A dose of medicine is a positive injury, and a dose of anything else is

not less so. Placing the feet in a bath of warm water is about all that can be done. A compress of cold, wet cloth on the head will cause a small discharge of the blood from the head toward the body.

INSANITY.

A disordered mind is insanity. A current of electricity on the folds of the brain is a mind. All insanity is a disturbance of the action of a current upon one fold or several. If the disturbance is in a current of a single fold, the person is insane upon one subject or what concerns one capacity of the mind. If the disturbance is on several folds as many capacities of the mind are deranged. On every fold whose current is in a proper condition there is a rational faculty operating. This is all there is of insanity and it is quite time a physician knows it. A cause for insanity is a mere destruction of the operations of the current by a greater or lesser decomposition of the corpuscles of the fold than is natural. A cause for the greater amount of decomposition of a fold than is proper is an unwarranted exercise of a faculty performed by the current of this fold. Overwork of a particular character is the usual improper use of the capacity. Only a greater current of the almighty powers of a mind than is of use to the person is the insane condition. The current is incapable of giving a correct conception of its subjects of observation and it is an extravagant conception that is

obtained. A person insane from such a cause is constantly discussing an extravagant occupation of the mind in a particular pursuit. When a melancholy is given the person by a disordered current, it is the consequence of a want of electricity on a fold or more than one. The afflicted person is constantly discouraged and is without capacity to perform any useful work, and one is as timid as a snake in the grass. A mere childish condition of the mind with a partial conception of its existence is the disorder.

The cause of this want of a current of the brain is generally a want of blood for a great while and a better fold of the brain. Any bad practice that calls for a force of the brain and at the same time decreases the corpuscles of the blood will cause an insanity of this character. Masturbation and excessive sexual indulgence will cause insanity in every person who is guilty of such abuses of the system. When a person is furious and constantly exercising the muscles in a way to destroy life and property and the lunatic himself or herself, a fold of the brain which is the picket for an execution of force is given an unwarranted action. All of the madly insane persons are given a great exhaustion of their bodies and brain by overwork of some character and it is but an extravagant operation of the same character in the condition of insanity.

An hereditary insanity is a copying of a parent's disordered brain by an offspring at some periods of its existence. Only a copying of what occurred in a parent after the person was born.

All cases of insanity are curable if a destruction of the folds of the brain has not occurred. All that is neces-

sary for a cure is to give the person sufficient rest, or if the insanity is produced by a bad habit, to discontinue the habit. When a cessation of the cause is made, a gradual return of a proper condition of the mind will follow. It is as certain as the fact that a current of electricity is an intelligent operator.

A destruction of a fold by accident or any mechanical injury is, of course, a permanent cause for a disturbance of the mind.

When a sudden excitement is the cause of the disorder, only a sufficient quiet is wanted to give the brain a good condition of intelligence. All cases of so-called permanent insanity are rendered thus by a want of care and good treatment by a family or the official of an asylum. A cause of all such misfortunes is in the ignorance of the medical profession as to the character and cause of mind. There is not a lunatic in the asylum or families of the country who cannot be made rational by a good nurse and kindness, no matter how long the disorder may have been in the person if the brain is complete.

CATALEPSY.

Catalepsy is a work of a spirit controller of a person. The control is to give a spirit a better means of communicating with the world of mortals. It is generally followed by an habitual control of the person, and a communication of a spirit with the associates of the instrument. It is not a

disease, and the person is in no danger of a disease. One is in more danger of getting a church to give him or her a curse. A crank is often produced by catalepsy. Paul was one, and all the great discoverers of the world were given a species of catalepsy before a great truth was given the world by them.

PARALYSIS.

Paralysis is a complete withdrawal of a force of the nerves to the brain and prevention of its return. The use of the disease is to give a libertine or bad woman a death. The use of the disorder in other persons is to destroy a useless life. It is a quick and painless way of putting an end to a mortal existence. Only a certain class of persons can be destroyed in this way. The class are those who are without ambition and who are able to do all that is of use in a short period. The most capacitated are often given paralysis, but in such cases a life's work is performed before a call for another life's work is made. Only a work of usefulness is permitted by any person, and all criminals and degraded people are given death except such as are needed to teach a condition of degradation to the balance of the community. The disease is a capital invention for a separating of a body from a soul. If is always painless. A cure is not possible if a death is the purpose of the disease and it generally is. A punishment for a degradation is sometimes given by it, and the patient allowed to

recover, but it is only a promise to come for the soul if the lesson is not heeded.

A perfect rest of the brain and a bathing of the body with alcohol as often as once a day, are the only useful remedies.

CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

Congestion of the brain is but an accumulation of blood in the organ. It is produced by dyspepsia as a general thing. When it is possessed a pressing of the head is felt and the eyes are given a color of blood. The ears will ring and a sharp pain is felt in all parts of the head in different times; a partial and often a complete loss of consciousness occurs. The hands and feet are given a species of paralysis and they are without sufficient heat. A competent cure is a washing of the head with alcohol and correcting the stomach.

APHASIA.

(Loss of Memory.)

This disorder of the mind is a consequence of exhaustion of the brain only. A person who is all the while at work hard, if not very intellectual, will become afflicted

with the disorder. If a person is using a great amount of tobacco in the way of smoking, the disease is produced. If a person is giving his body a destruction by onanism or great sexual indulgence, a want of memory will be felt. In the latter cases all is forgotten but the want of a gratification of the sexual passion. A current of electricity in the brain is all that is wanted to give the person as good memory as ever.

A cessation of all that is giving the brain exhaustion is the cure. No medicine can assist.

WATER ON THE BRAIN.

A child is often afflicted with water on or in the brain. It causes the child to become unconscious and when not in this condition it is without will, and in all cases a general relaxation of the system occurs. The cause of the disorder is a greater amount of water in the blood than is proper for the corpuscles in it. In other words it is almost wholly water. When a mother is without a good condition of the blood she cannot give her child a good milk. The corpuscles of the blood are wanted in it. The cells of the milk are but the undecomposed (white) corpuscles of the blood given a straining out of the blood vessels of the glands of the breast. When such a poor milk is obtained by the child it can but copy the condition of the mother in its own condition. This is all there is of the disease. The water is pressed

into the brain with the corpuscles and it is then a mere destroyer of the operations of the brain. If the child can withstand the complaint until a better blood is obtained, it should be given a better chance of life. Change the food and give it the milk of a goat or cow.

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.

An inability to control the motion of the limbs is locomotor ataxia. The cause is a want of electricity in the brain at the organ called combativeness. A failure to execute the will is the difficulty. The want of a good force of this organ is often a cramped skull. The skull is cramped and given improper form at birth. There is no cure for the trouble. A destruction of the base brain by any abuse of the organ will give a species of the disease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN.

Inflammation of the brain is but a commencement of its decomposition and it is always produced by a want of sufficient electricity in it. Any cause of the absence of a sufficient amount of the principle of life in the great toadstool of the head is a cause of inflammation of the organ. A cure is very simple. A cessation of

the use of the brain for any purpose and a good digestion so far as it is possible under the circumstances, and a bathing of the head with alcohol as often as once every half hour. A woman who is pregnant and a husband who is so worthless as to operate his sexual faculties on all occasions of a night, will be apt to have inflammation of the brain. The woman is wholly entitled to sympathy, but the husband is only entitled to a death. He is quite sure to get it if he cannot discover the cause of his disease. A fearful pain in the head, and a gradual loss of consciousness are the symptoms of the disease of most consequence. Any use of the brain in the period of the disease is followed by nausea and fainting.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.

Delirium tremens is but a complete prostration of the brain, and is produced by any active stimulant if used to excess. Alcohol is the most general producer of the woful complaint. The force of the brain is all destroyed when the disease is produced, and a decomposition of its substance is commenced. The delirium is but an insanity of the mind. The currents of the brain are all destroyed, and only a mere consciousness of a danger is possessed. The figures observed are only the insects generated in the decomposing brain, and they appear to the mind as great creatures coming to the person at every whirl of their bodies.

The cure of the disorder is a plenty of rest and sleep, and a total abandonment of the use of what produces the complaint. Tobacco and even tea will produce the disease. A chewer of tobacco is frequently given a species of the disease, and it is cured in a couple of days after the tobacco is abandoned. No medicine will assist in the removal of the disease. The use of a sedative will only prolong the disorder. Keep the person as quiet as possible, but do not bind him. The confinement is a powerful agitation to the body.

NEURALGIA.

This order of afflictions is of the best possible character for giving a person punishment for abusing a power of the nerves. It is never employed except as a punishment for an outrage upon an almighty in these wires of the body. An absence of a portion of the almighty that is outraged is the cause of the pain. No pain is possible except from a want of an almighty influence in a part of the body. A nerve is filled with corpuscles pressed into it from and by a brain; and, when only a sufficient amount of them are employed for giving a person a current of the nerves for a commendable purpose, a pain cannot take place in these organs until a great abuse of them is practiced. A corpuscle will be wanting or more than one. A call is then made upon a brain for what is wanted.

The call is a pain, and it will continue until a fresh supply of corpuscles is given. Attention is commanded

by a call of this character. A weakness of the nerve will continue until a corpuscle is so well decomposed as to provide a current of electricity that is equal to the one previously in the nerve. A pain will stop when a small current is produced.

The whole catalogue of disorders, called sciatica, tic-douloureux, lumbago in a spinal cord, and what we are describing are only neuralgia in different parts of the nerves. Only one cause is possible for any one of them, and only one means of cure is obtainable.

A cure is effected simply by stopping the exhaustion of corpuscles. No possible cure can be made except in allowing a brain to send corpuscles to the point at which a pain is felt.

This is a slow process, and it is purposely so. So delicate an affair as a nerve must not be injured without a chance to see what may follow a repetition of the injury. A pain in a joint of the back is a calamity that will usually teach a libertine to stop his excesses in a palace of vice.

A pain of a nerve in a sciatic work will usually admonish a big and lazy person to get up and walk more, and not sit on a nerve when a work of his hands can be had. A tic-douloureux in the face will give a person satisfactory punishment for a great exhaustion of the brain. A pain in the nerves of a tooth will cause a person to get better blood and strength generally.

This affair called corpuscle is a mighty invention in nature, and every object in the universe is made of one or more than one of such inventions. A decaying affair of creation is only a mass of corpuscles in a greater or lesser state of decomposition.

Wash the aching part with alcohol as often as every half hour for a whole day.

EARACHE.

A person can get the earache by a plugging of the orifice of the ear with the decomposed corpuscles or cells of the auditory nerve. A discharge of the substance will give a relief. Warm water is capable of giving relief in about ten minutes. A cause for a plugging of the ear is in the contraction of the whole organ from the effects of cold. A person is generally obtaining the earache in bed. A feather pillow is a capital object for warming all one side of the head. When one side is well warmed, an exposure to a cold air by turning in the bed will give a contraction of the organ. A plugging is of course performed. A pain will commence as soon as a current of electricity that is cooped in the drum and nerve begins to burn the walls.

A fearful pain is the consequence. A burning is sure to continue until a discharge of the current takes place. If an escape of the current cannot be made through the proper channel, it will burn a hole to the surface of the skull at another place. An ulcered ear is a good illustration of the effects of a burning by a cooped current of electricity. Let all persons remember that warm water applied to the ear will give a cooped current an escape, and a discharge of the "wax" will follow.

A physician is yet to discover that a "wax" of the ear, and humor of the eye, and the soft substance in a tooth, and the cartilage of a nose, and the soft portion of a nail of the foot or hand are exactly alike, and that the substance is but decomposed cells of a brain or nerve.

TOOTHACHE.

When a tooth is decayed it is a poison to the gum; when it is wholly disconnected from the nerve it is a rank poison. The substance of a tooth is the same as that of a bone or the nails. Only a prevention of its decay upon the surface by a construction of what is called enamel is the cause of giving the gum no poison while the tooth is in a good condition. An enamel is but a plugging of the small orifices of the tooth by a process of attraction of a speck of substance from the saliva of the mouth. A veritable petrifying of a tooth is performed in the operation. When a force of a nerve in the tooth is insufficient to continue its construction as fast as it decays, a destruction of the tooth commences. A greater amount of destruction than construction is the work.

All that constructs a tooth is a discharge at the end of a nerve or several of them, of decomposed corpuscles or cells of a nerve or nerves, and a solidification of the substance at the end of the nerve. An eye is constructed in the same way and of the same substance. Only a greater size of the optic nerve gives a greater object at its end. A

current of electricity the nerve discharges is the wonderful affair that constructs all the apparatus of an eye. A very almighty capacity of the current is the designer and executor of the design.

A toothache is cured by a removal of a decayed tooth. Only a temporary suspension of pain is produced by any other operation. A destruction of a nerve that connects the tooth with the brain is a most foolish operation. It gives the decayed tooth a chance to decay very rapidly, and the substance is giving poison to all the mouth. Some people are poisoned to death by it. A woman is most capacitated for a fatal consequence of a decayed tooth. She is so apt to drink tea at all hours that a good assistant is given the poison. A thousand women are getting sore mouths from the action of the two substances.

Let every decayed tooth be filled or removed. A filled tooth is prevented decaying by a separation of the surface of the decayed part from the saliva of the mouth. The saliva is a species of acid.

TETANUS.

(Lock Jaw.)

A physician is claiming that lock jaw is a consequence of the contraction of muscles. It is a great mistake. It is a consequence of the great activity of the nerves. The nerves of the teeth discharge such a great current of electricity in the case of the disease, that a clinching of the

jaws at the teeth is produced,—a mere attraction of so-called gravity of a magnet. The current is so great, all the strength of a person cannot give the teeth separation. It should never be attempted. The cure of the disease is very simple, although a case was never cured in the world except by accident. A common horseshoe magnet of considerable power, applied to the teeth at one pole, will pull off the current and allow the jaws a separation. A current of electricity applied at the back of the head and caused to course down the spinal column will pull away the current. Our good advice is to obtain confirmation, and a scolding of the author is to be given a fresh impetus. The cause of the nerves giving such a current is the excitement of the organs by any sufficiently irritating affair.

SHAKING PALSY.

Shaking palsy is only a partial paralysis. It is the consequence of a great shock of the whole nervous system by any powerful excitement of the nerves. Alcohol is the most common producer of the complaint. Old age is only a cause of a weak nerve but it is not a disease. A severe sickness is a cause of a more premature faltering of the nerves, and so is a great quantity of powerful drugs.

A child can outgrow the disorder but an adult cannot often. The convulsive motion of the limbs is the consequence of a withdrawal of the force of the nerves to the

brain. Overwork or any excitement of the brain gives a call on the nerves for their force; when it is given a limb starts toward the head. Give the brain rest and a plenty of sleep.

HYSTERIA.

Hysteria is a great excitement of the brain and nerves. A bad disposition is the principal cause. An effort to do a mean thing is the hysterics; the person is so eager to give a scare or control to a person he or she is angry with an effort is made to destroy a property or the hysteric herself. The best remedy is a horse-whip, and a denial of every want of the mean person until a promise is obtained that no more efforts to cause a scare shall be made. A person guilty of hysterics is of short life; a disease is sure to follow it and give the person death.

EPILEPSY.

The epilepsy is but a continued vertigo, and it is a disease that is produced by a stunning of the brain with a powerful drug of some character when a person is young. The condition of the brain at the time of the stunning is obtained again in the disease, and it is only a copy of the condition, as in St. Vitus' dance. It is of almost periodi-

cal coming, and it will defy a world of doctors to either explain or cure it. A person in an epileptic fit is in the same condition as a person who is unconscious from alcohol, and the one is as badly affected by a habit of a brain and nerve as the other. A case of epilepsy cannot be cured except by years of constant change of the whole organization. A dose of medicine should never be used.

CONVULSIONS.

The disease called convulsions is but a continued vertigo, and it is a current of electricity given the brain from a stomach. The convulsion is only a species of drunkenness, and a "dead drunk" person is in a convulsion. When a sick person is given convulsions a start toward recovery is made. A digestion of some extent is sending a current of electricity to the brain. If a brain is competent to bear the shock a cure is certain. This is given demonstration in all cases of convulsion in which the person is only wanting a good digestion.

ST. VITUS' DANCE.

A twitching of the facial muscles and other parts of the body is the disease called St. Vitus' dance.

It is caused by a contraction of the nerves of the face and body, and the nerves are contracted by a want of electricity in the brain. Every time a muscle of the face is given a contraction a brain is calling upon a nerve for a current of its power. When it is obtained the muscles will again become of proper form. The original cause of the disease is a great excitement of the brain either before or after birth, and it is but a continuation of the action of the brain in the disease, a copying of the action of both brain and nerve, as in all cases of disease when a contagion or repetition of symptoms is observed. A cure is getting the brain into a strong condition, and the blood as well constructed as possible. Only time and a continued changing of the organ will accomplish a cessation of the operations.

SCURVY.

A sailor is the person who has the most scurvy. It is only a destruction of the skin by a decomposition. The want of a good diet is the cause of it. The blood is impoverished because a corpuscle is not given a competent burning. A cause for the bad burning of corpuscles is a want of a good current of electricity from the stomach when the food is given it. A food that is only a dried meat or partly withered vegetable is a producer of scurvy. The want of a stimulant of the whole body by a stomach when a meal is eaten is a cause for an imperfect condition of the blood. A consumption of a proper diet for a couple

of days is a certain cure for the disease. A gland and gum are given a destruction as well as a surface of the body, in this disorder. A change of diet and good air is all the process of obtaining a cure.

The symptoms are, first, a great weakness of the whole body, and every part has the appearance of a want of force and activity. Decomposition of the gums commences, and this is followed by commencement of decomposition of the entire surface of the body. The skin is actually decaying, and all its decaying parts are sore, and they often are corroding and giving a pus.

LOSS OF HAIR.

Hair is constructed by a discharge of the partially decomposed corpuscles of the brain upon the surface of the scalp. As long as the process is continued there will be no falling of the hair. When this process is stopped a hair is given decay at the root. We mean by root a connection of the hair with the scalp. An attraction only of the substance of a hair, for a cell of the scalp is the cause of the short branches of the hair at its base. When a cessation of the construction of the hair occurs, a decomposition of the branches commences and this liberates the hair and it falls as a plant falls when its roots are decayed. When the cessation of construction is only temporary, a new hair will be constructed, but if this stop be permanent, a bald scalp will also be a permanent object.

A cessation of the growth of the hair is produced by any weakening of the brain. In people who are bald from a great use of the brain, all that occurs is an occupation of the force of the brain in operating a hand or a foot. The current of good power that discharges the broken-down cells upon the scalp, will be carried to the arms and legs, a decomposed corpuscle of the brain is then discharged on the cartilage of the nose, and in an ear, and in a jaw bone and in all parts of the head that are constructed from the brain.

MOTHER'S MARKS.

A photographing of the condition of the surface of the mother's face or other parts of the body upon a developing child, is the so-called mother's mark. The mark is only for a purpose and that is to disclose to all people a plan of developing a child by the mother. A work of most astonishing character is given a developing child by its mother, or rather by a current of electricity in the womb. A careful explanation of the entire performance is given under the title of Reproduction. Every reader of the contents of this book is asked to give the chapter a careful examination and a place in the memory. A mother's mark is not to be permitted when all people have learned the cause of it. Its purpose is then served and it cannot be given illustration again.

There is no cure for a mark of this character and it was not intended such a mark should be removed. It was

given a place upon the person only that a whole community could see it. A removal of a mark will only give a worse one which will offend a person more. The few marks upon a body of a person are but the consequence of want of development in the unfolding of the child. When a person is given a great red patch on the face, he or she is allowed a compensation for carrying the photograph by being given a good intellect and a good body.

RINGWORM.

A ringworm is but a tetter and a nerve in the center of the affair continues a good condition of skin within the ring for awhile.

A patch of the skin is given decomposition when a ringworm occurs. A good food and a good digestion will cure it. (See Tetter.)

MOLES.

Moles are but the lingering conditions of the skin and hair of a brute that was the origin of the person; a patch of the animal's skin is on the person; sometimes, too, quite large. A mother's mark is never of this character. It is a mark of a dog, or cow, or other creature, that

was possessing exactly the same kind of hair and which was of the same color as that on the mole or great disfigurement. A denial of the origin of the person is out of the question in the case of the possessor of a mole. No doctor of medicine or other science is able to dispute it either.

A removal is performed by a knife or acid. A physician of experience should perform the work. When the mole is removed a careful examination of the hair should be given. It is a wise work to observe the projects of a Creator for teaching people a plan of creation.

ECZEMA.

This disgusting complaint is the consequence of a child's having poor milk from its mother while nursing. A woman who is so high tempered as to get into a passion at a small disappointment or trouble will be quite likely to give eczema to a nursing child. A woman who is of a perfectly sweet and even temper cannot give her babe the disorder.

The disease is a consequence of a milk being affected by an excited state of the whole nervous system of the mother. The milk is given a similar condition to some extent, and when in a child's body it is giving a corrosion to a skin, and more over the great artery that carries the blood over the head than elsewhere. A work of copying a corroding and colored skin on a mother when she is angry

is the affair. A cure of the disease is a cessation of bad passion of the mother. A complete cure is effected by this remedy in a couple of weeks. A mother-in-law of bad passion and judgment can give eczema to a daughter's children if she is allowed to come and provoke the daughter's ill-temper and give her bad advice.

SHINGLES.

Shingles, so-called, is a decomposition of the skin on the body, and it is produced by a covering of black cloth for a long period. A photographing of the dark cloth is after a while performed. The second day after the body is given light clothing a correction of the disorder is obtained.

BARBER'S ITCH.

Barber's itch, so-called, is but a sore scalp or face obtained by a cutting of hair or beard so short that a cold gives the skin a contraction and a cracking at many points. The cracking gives the itch, as it is called. A cure is a wash of alcohol every day for a month. The disease is not contagious and a barber shop is but a cause of the short clipping of the hair. It is time a great scare over a cold of the face or scalp was over. Many bald heads are

constantly given an itch of this character. It is supposed the hair was lost from the itch, and the itch is a continued disease. The scalp is not protected and is subject to a change of temperature. Cure as above.

SCALD HEAD.

Scald head is but a decomposition of the scalp and it is not the work of a parasite. There are no parasites of the scalp except lice. The cause of the decomposition is a want of force of the brain and it is always found in a child or in an adult that is wanting a plenty of food and digestion. A scab is part of the decomposed scalp.

A cure is in a good food and a good digestion.

FRECKLES.

A dark spot on the hand or face is a freckle, as the doctor claims. A light skin, except where a good and proper color is given it, is the cause of freckles as we claim. A patched skin is often seen on a mulatto, and it is because a blood is incapable of giving color to all the surface of the body. A want of a good burning of a body by a force of the blood is a cause for so-called freckles. No person is freckled except a delicate child or a weak

adult. A work of the blood is incomplete, and it should be given assistance by a plenty of good food and good air.

A grown person is seldom freckled, because a greater amount of blood can burn a skin more uniformly and give it a better color.

The color of a freckle is always a healthy color; a good brown aspect is on it.

DANDRUFF.

Dandruff is not a disease. It is a cleaving of the scales of the scalp, and the substance is only a destroyed tissue and the decomposed cells of the brain that are pressed into the scalp. The same substance as that in the hair is in the scalp, and the cells of growth besides.

A washing of the head with a good soap and water is a cleaning of sufficient capacity.

NETTLE RASH OR HIVES.

Hives, or the so-called nettle rash, is but a pressing up of some of the tissues of the flesh by a current of electricity of the blood. The pushing is caused by a greater current in the blood than is needed to perform the work of constructing tissues. The greater current is given by a

greater decomposition of corpuscles in the blood than is natural. The want of sufficient digestion is the cause of the more complete burning of the corpuscles. Those in the blood are given a greater burning. The urine will possess less alkali in such a case, and more acid. A drunkard is covered with hives. The blood in him is excited all the time and a current is added from the alcohol.

A cure consists in a good digestion only.

OFFENSIVE PERSPIRATION.

An offensive perspiration is caused by the substance discharged decomposing on the surface of the body in a tardy and incomplete manner. An accumulation of the ashes of the body is made and a strong scent is produced from the decomposition; the ashes and alkali can be smelled. A wash of the body with alcohol is a complete cure.

CHILBLAINS.

Chilblains is a "barber's itch" upon the feet and face and hands. (See Barber's Itch). The cause is a contraction of the skin by the effect of cold. A cracking is produced in the stretched parts of the skin which produces a slight inflammation and often a slight suppuration. The

process of healing gives the itching to the cracked parts. The disease is in all respects like the erysipelas except it is on the extremities and is not so violent. The feet are in the snow and the face and hands are exposed to the cold.

A perfect cure is a wash of the afflicted parts with alcohol once a day.

TETTER.

(See Ringworm.)

A ringworm is only a decomposition of the skin on a weak body. A want of strength is all that is wanted. Wash the patch with alcohol a dozen times.

It is the constructing power of a nerve in the center of the circle that prevents a ringworm being but a tetter.

PRICKLY HEAT.

Prickly heat is a breaking of the crust of the skin by a swelling of the skin under it. A warm atmosphere will produce it on a person of delicate construction. A shell of very thin and flexible character is all over the body. When the skin is swollen by the heat, the shell is broken in many places and a species of chilblain is produced—a breaking of the flexible cover of the skin. The skin is

parched and of a spotted color. It is all gone when a cool day comes.

The cure is a wash of the body with alcohol and a bathing with cold water in the morning.

WARTS.

Warts are what an old fogy of the country is calling proud flesh, except the wart is not the construction of tissues over an excavation made by an abscess. A mere continued construction of tissues over a delicate point of the flesh is a wart. The cause is a bursting of the skin; a growth of tissues is made beyond the rent of the skin. A constant pressing of the wart with the back of the thumb nail is a cure. It will afford a skin to be constructed over the wart.

SALT RHEUM.

The salt rheum is but a consequence of a great excitement of the brain and the eruption in the skin always follows a great excitement of the brain. A nerve is given excitement when the brain is, and a force of the nerve discharged at the point in the surface of the hands where the nerves are given greater development is the cause of an eruption of the skin. The eruption is only a pressing of

the water of the blood under the skin in such quantities as to force the skin from the foundation in a small way. The water is lodged under the elevated skin and is then allowed to decompose. In a short period it is all dried and a bit of dead skin is given a clearing from the flesh.

The cure is a quiet condition of the brain and a disposition not to get excited.

LUPUS.

(Continued Erysipelas.)

Lupus is a disease of the skin, and it is but erysipelas giving a great destruction to the flesh of the face and its surroundings. The disease is only a constant decomposition of the flesh by a continuation of the erysipelas. It is wholly cured by a good washing of the affected parts with alcohol, and a smart must not prevent the wash. A cleaning of the pus from the whole tissues is the performance wanted and all that is wanted.

CORNS.

Corns are calculated for a punishment for wearing a smaller shoe than is proper for a person. A good sting is in the toe for the absence of a foolish one in the pride.

The joint of the toe is given a distortion also if the shoe is very tight. It corresponds to a distortion of the mind that will wear one, and is as good a punishment as could be given. A good sized shoe is the cure; a sensible person is not wanting advice upon the subject. A dunce must be told that a corn is a plugging of the pores of the toe with a perspiration and its ashes, and that a plugging is continued until the mass is as hard as a bone and as poison to the flesh. The whole of it is given a crowding to the other parts of the toe that produces a pain.

A cure is a chance for the plugging to come out, and a growth of good tissue in its place. A proper size shoe is the chance. An acid or alkali of a weak character will assist in opening the pores.

ACNE.

Acne is the plugging of the pores of the skin of the face and neck and sometimes the chest with the masses of the perspiration that are given but a partial exudation from the surface of the body. It is wholly due to a want of a sufficient force of the body and its passage out of the pores of the skin. A current of electricity is the force and it is performing a circuit of the whole circulation to the capillaries and through the atmosphere to the nostrils, into which it again enters. The absence of a portion of the current gives the skin a bad condition. The perspiration or water of the blood which contains a

speck of ashes is allowed to continue in the pores to some extent, and in them the ashes are consolidated and given the form of the pore. The outer end of the plugging is colored by the alkali of the gorged mass, and it is as poisonous as arsenic of a weak condition. A cancer is in every pore of this character, and it only requires a considerable number of such gorgings of pores to produce a corroding of the flesh. A cancer is always commenced by the plugging of the pores with ashes.

A cure is certain if the skin is washed with alcohol every day for a week, and a good blood is obtained. Eating a plenty of food and breathing a plenty of good air will give the good blood.

CONSUMPTION.

Consumption of the lungs is produced by a collection of ashes of the blood in the pores and depressions of the organs. The ashes are only the partly decomposed corpuscles of the blood. The want of a complete decomposition of the corpuscles is the source of the impurities of the blood commonly called scrofula. A necessity for an alkali in the water of the blood is the cause of the construction of ashes of corpuscles. If it was not for the necessity of an alkali in the water a complete combustion of corpuscles would take place.

The medical profession is still ignorant of the cause, character and purposes of corpuscles of the blood. The cause of their existence in the fluid is simply the pouring

of the undecomposed cells of the food eaten into the blood in the heart. The digestion of food is simply the separation of the whole cells from the partly decomposed portions. A current of electricity lifts the whole cell into the thoracic duct and continues its course until it is poured into the blood at the heart. Exactly the same operation can be witnessed in the boiling of either plants or meats in a kettle. The decomposition taking place in a heated water gives a separation of what is considered fibrine or muscle of meat and the cells that are still complete, and in plants a separation of cells from fiber occurs. The cells will rise to the top of the water and coagulate in pools. The oil of any substance is of the same character as the cells of the food that are poured into the blood. Every fluid that is containing a cell of either plant or animal substance is exhibiting a copy of the operation of digestion, when it is allowed to remain quiet for a short time. The example of the rising of cream on milk will serve as an illustration. A stagnant pool of water with a greasy skum on its surface is another illustration. In each of these performances of an electric current only a decomposition of a substance and casting of whole corpuscles upon the surface of a fluid occurs. A current from the earth is performing the electrolysis. In the stomach a current from a nerve is doing it. The attraction of the current by a greater one in the artery of the heart is the cause of its ascending motion. (See Dyspepsia.)

When in the blood a cell is called corpuscle. The name is obtained only for the want of a knowledge of the source and character of the thing denoted. It should be called a cell. Each cell will possess exactly the same con-

struction when in the blood, it possessed when in the plant or animal. The plant cell will possess a nucleus and the animal cell will have none. The animal cell will decompose quickest. When a breath is drawn it is but a sweep of electricity from the atmosphere into the blood. A fire is kindled on the surface of each corpuscle; a blaze is produced which is possessing a color corresponding to the degree of decomposition. All colors are produced by decomposition of substances. The common gas jet can, when ignited, illustrate this important truth, and overthrow every particle of the folly of a world of scientists concerning the cause of color. Only the graduation of the activity of the flame by a turning of the cut-off is necessary to disclose the fact that the degree of intensity of decomposition is the measure or cause of color.

A current of electricity is the active agent in all combustion. In a corpuscle's burning is the cause of all the heat of a body. Only a flame of a burning corpuscle is keeping a person or animal from freezing in winter. Exactly the same character of burning in a plant is seen and a color according to the degree of burning is given the wood of a tree or any part of a plant's stock or branch. The white portion is always on the surface and because a smaller amount of burning is in this part. Every plant of the perennial class is destroyed by a combustion of a speck of substance in its circulation. The same work is destroying a person of great age. The decomposition of a channel of circulation commences the work of destruction.

In each blood vessel a corpuscle is by its decomposition increasing the quantity of electricity in the blood—a philosophy as perfect as could be devised for affording a

pressing of electricity to the surface of each organ and of the body. The consolidation of a puff of this pressed out current is constructing a cell. A bubble of only consolidated electricity is a cell; a bubble upon any fluid is a similar affair, and only a puff of electricity consolidated into a shell. If the current is discharged with much violence a consolidation cannot occur. Now, all the corpuscles are thus converted into electricity, except a trifle of each. That left is in the condition of ashes. A speck of sodium is given the water of the blood for the purpose of creating a weak alkali. This alkali is employed in wiping the blood vessels of all accumulations of the consolidations of electricity on their inner surfaces, and preventing their choking up; also to furnish ammonia for a urine, and which prevents the substance when discharged giving disease to a whole community. When this discharge is made a conversion of the urine into a fertilizer at once takes place. The clinging of these ashes to a tissue, and their lodgment in a depression of the body, is the construction of a cancer or tubercle. Only a plugging of the pores of a point of the body by the ashes of corpuscles is a cancer. The roots of the cancer are but the plugging of pores, which extend inwardly from a general mass on the surface of the organs. A tubercle is a similar construction in a throat or lung, and if it is not a mere plugging of pores by the ashes it is filling of a depression by them. All of the tubercles of a throat created by a filling of depressions by ashes are thrown out in a cough. The doctor calls them bundles. A ball of ashes, saturated with a water containing gas, is the object.

When a doctor applies a more powerful corroder he but

adds to the malignity of the complaint. A swallow of granulated sugar as often as the stomach will justify it will cleanse the throat of ashes and assist a healing process.

The consumptive is cured by inhaling the vapor of sugar. A sticky vapor is capable of sticking some of the ashes to it and carrying them off. A sticky affair is as capable of clearing a sore of pus as a bird is of picking up kernels of grain from the earth. It is only a pus that is not removed that gives an incurable character to any sore. Consumption is as surely cured as any disease, if the pus is carried off as fast as created.

All that cures consumption is a cleansing of the lung of pus and its corners of ashes. A tubercle is removed by inhaling a sticky vapor. All attempts to cure a lung by any other means are useless. A sugar house or manufactory is a proper place for a consumptive. A vapor of a sugar is what is needed in the disease.

A person whose frame is delicate and whose muscles are flexible and soft is a victim to a disease of ashes. The chance is offered the ashes for a lodging. A hearty laugh is sure to shake some of them out of their corners. So will a sneeze.

On every store and postoffice and blacksmith's door of the country villages a circular in great type describing a certain cure for consumption can be seen. The placard informs the whole community how many pills or quaffs of liquid or swallows of balsam are necessary to complete a cure. A certain number of the most corrosive character of pills is claimed by their inventor to be a cure for this complaint. A certain number of bottles of a filthy mixture of plant and animal substance is claimed to be a cer-

tain cure by the preparer of this stuff. A certain number of spoonfuls of a waxy condition of oil is claimed to be a specific for the disease by the gatherer of the balsam.

More or less people of every city and town are actually accepting this kind of advice and swallowing the substances. Of course no one is cured, but every one is more or less injured by the unnatural food. A cathartic will, by a slight amount of decomposition of the substance, give a stimulant to the body, and by a violent corrosion of the walls of the stomach and intestines create a discharge of both the contents of the organs and the fluids of their own substance—a positive injury to the system. The lungs are only indirectly affected, and in no way except by a greater weakness of the system.

A fluid nostrum is only able to create the same character of stimulant, and if it decomposes to a great extent it will make a swill tub of the stomach. A balsam will only furnish a few corpuscles to the blood, and the balance pass off as any food does. The substance, whatever its name, is but a partially consolidated oil—mere cells of plants so old as to become a little contracted. A little further contraction renders the mass a gum or resin. Camphor or resin is but a balsam more consolidated. Balsam is but an oil a little consolidated. Oil is but a mass of cells without any consolidation. Cells are the component parts of all plants and animals.

PLEURISY.

Pleurisy is only another instance of a covering of a delicate organ decomposing when the covered organ is

decomposing. The pleura is but a shroud of the lungs and thorax walls, and it is constructed of a current of electricity given consolidation. The current is generated by a slight decomposition of the lungs, and for the purpose of obtaining a covering for them and the surface of the interior of the thorax. When the lungs are affected this panoply is affected in the same way. All that can take place with it in the nature of disease is its decomposition. When the body is chilled and the pores of the skin are closed, a contraction of this membrane is produced. When this is done a cooping of the electricity of the lungs is made and the lungs commence to burn. Then the membrane will commence to burn and a pain under the shoulder blade and in one side is felt. Pretty soon a heated and oppressive condition of the lungs is felt. If it is not at once relieved the disease called pneumonia is on the lungs. When this is the case the pleuritic pain is overlooked, in consequence of a greater distress in the lungs. A pain in every part of the lungs is felt and the person is unable to breathe without producing pain in them. A general fever is sure to follow, for all the surface of the body was closed in the commencement of the disease.

The cure for pleurisy is precisely the same as for pneumonia. (See Pneumonia.)

BLEEDING FROM THE LUNGS.

Bleeding from the lungs is caused by a rupture of small blood vessels in these organs. The cause of the rupture is a decomposition of the lungs sufficient to open

the small blood vessels. A person who is thus afflicted is always in bad health before a bleeding commences. The whole body is weak and an accumulation of the ashes of the burned corpuscles of the blood in the depressions of the lungs, is the consequence of the general weakness of the body. These ashes are the so-called scrofula of which all the medical works are constantly discussing. Ashes create an alkali if saturated with water, and the alkali corrodes the tissues or what in the lungs is but gas and water. All lungs are but oxygen gas given a consolidation, and a small amount of water. A few meandering blood vessels are also in the organs. The only way to prevent the lungs corroding is to prevent the ashes of the blood congregating in the depressions of the good organs. A good, strong body will prevent it. If one can not be obtained, the person is compelled to give a world of mortals a good-by in a few years. He or she will be more useful and far happier in a better world. (See Consumption.)

WHAT IS A COLD?

All persons are confident that a cold is produced by an exposure of the person to a cold atmosphere, or to what will chill a body, and cause a commencement of a fever. It is quite time a better explanation of the great affair be given. A cold is but a disordered stomach and closing of the pores of the body. It is produced by a contraction of the skin. A closing is produced either by a

great exposure of the body to a cold or damp air, or by a want of a sufficient amount of good air. Either cause is giving a disordered stomach. A cold atmosphere is contracting the skin as cold always contracts any substance, and a want of escape of the force of the body through the pores will disturb a stomach's action and cause a disordered condition. A current of what is giving life and consciousness is the worker of a stomach, and it is working exactly as a current in a solution of metal is plating a piece of a different metal—a separation of the cells of the food and sending the whole cells to the blood, where they are called corpuscles. A want of electricity in the atmosphere will cause exactly the same kind of disordered stomach that a contraction by cold produces. A closing of the pores from a want of sufficient force to keep them open is the cause of this character of "catching cold." A nauseating condition of the stomach is always felt by the person when a cold of this character is obtained. A regulating of the stomach by a glass of common soda and water and opening of the pores by a wash of alcohol or ammonia is the cure.

COLD AND COUGH.

A cold is only a closing of the pores of the skin by a cold or damp or bad atmosphere. All conditions of atmosphere are upon a person in a day and it is only when a pore is opened to a considerable extent that a cold or damp atmosphere will close it. The operation is to give the

internal organs a protection from cold and it is but a temporary operation in most cases. When the pores are closed the whole organization is thrown out of order so far as the work of electricity in it is concerned. The digestion is at once stopped, and when this occurs the strength begins to fail. A cough is produced, and it is continued until the whole system is in order. The cough is only a consequence of mucus upon the pipes, and the mucus is created by a gas of the stomach being mixed with the water on the surfaces of the pipes. A disordered stomach is always generating a gas, and it passes up the œsophagus and out the mouth and nose. When the breath is obtained a portion of it is thrown into the pipes and mixed with the water on their surfaces. A cough is completely cured by correcting the stomach. A correction of the stomach is performed by an opening of the pores of the skin. A glass of soda and water is able to do a portion of the digesting of food when the stomach cannot. A wash of the body with alcohol will open the pores.

PNEUMONIA.

A great burning of a lung is performed when pneumonia is given a person.

The disease is produced by a contraction of a membrane that enshrouds the lungs. This delicate affair becomes contracted when a cold is on the surface sufficient to prevent an escape of the force of the body. When a

cold contracts a surface of the body, a contraction of every membrane of this character takes place.

All the mucous surfaces are contracted, and it is because a cessation of the escape of the electricity of the body would cause a burning of every gland if it was not protected. A bare effort to save a gland from destruction causes a burning of a gland by its own current of this influence. A canopy of the gland is caused to contract as the surface of the body is contracted when a cold is chilling it. A mere copying of the work on the surface as a copy of a disease is taken.

The contraction of the membrane around the lungs is the cause of the increase of electricity in these organs. The increase is the cause of the heat. A burning of the lungs commences. The current will destroy the organs in a few days if it is not allowed to escape.

An escape is effected, in part, through the pipe and nose and mouth. When the current is in a large person's lungs, a shorter time is needed to destroy the organs; a greater current is burning.

The cause of the disease is always a chilling of the body. It is cured by a washing of the chest or whole body with alcohol or ammonia as often as three times a day. A dose of medicine is unnecessary. If the appetite is wholly destroyed, a glass of common soda and water will restore it. A cure can be effected in any case in three days. Nothing is wanted but an opening of the pores. In using alcohol or ammonia in the washing of the person, a temperature of the room of seventy degrees is proper, and a fear that an uncovering of the person while washing need not be entertained.

CHOLERA.

This scourge of the human family is the consequence of an earthquake. A bare depletion of the atmosphere of a sufficient amount of electricity is the cause of all the bacilli in a blood vessel or stomach. The scourge is sure to come where an earthquake of considerable extent has taken place in the old world.

A comparison of the chronology of these puffs of electricity from the earth, with the ravages of cholera, will prove what is stated.

To-day the disease is still produced where a few months ago the whole coast of Spain was disturbed by a sweep of this influence out of the earth. The small extent of disturbance on the coast of Italy a few months previously gave an equal extent of cholera in that country.

Only a cold season of more violent winds allayed the disease in Spain for a short time. The disease is decreasing in extent in proportion to the acquiring of an appropriate condition of atmosphere.

When an earthquake takes place a great puff of electricity is passing out of the ground, and it sweeps through the atmosphere, decomposing all the small and unseen creations in it.

The atmosphere itself is partly decomposed, or the gases in it, and it requires months or a year to produce a natural condition of the element in such locality. The ground is also depleted of the influence to some extent. The great vomiting of the earth of what affords it power is copied in the person in the disease. So does every disease that is not contagious in a person or animal, obtain its

character from a globe. We have long delayed the most important disclosure that a world is as qualified to communicate its diseases to persons, for the chance to give it with some care. It shall be given now, and it will be found that all diseases that are not a contagion from persons and animals, or produced by accident or the unnatural condition of a person, are obtained from the ground, and correspond with a disease of the ground.

The earth is able to cause a copy of its condition to be given a person in the same way a person can give a disease to another. The means is only a photographing of a condition of the earth's surface upon a human organization. In this work there is a greater effect than in a copying of a decomposition of the skin upon another skin. A world is able to discharge a great deal of electricity, and it does all the while, and particularly where the surface is not closed by the contracting power of cold. This strong current is what creates a greater effect upon the system than a current from a person. It is only the current a globe generates that produces what is called gravity. The same work is performed by a common magnet in a less degree.

A soil is sure to photograph its condition upon a person, and it is doing it in all places upon the earth. A cold, damp soil will create a cold and damp condition of the system. It is seen in the many cases of chills and fever, and, in fact, all so-called malarial diseases. Exactly the same character of complaint occupies each organization in these diseases. A difference in the extent and violence of the disease in persons corresponding to the depth and dampness of the soil is always found. There is no poison of the character called malaria. A prairie of very damp

earth is giving a violent character of chills and fever. A country that is only clayey and a trifle damp will produce a lighter character of the disease.

A soil that is only watered as often as it rains never produces these diseases, and it is always more or less gravelly and of no great depth above a rock. Let it be understood that in every case of malarial disease a copy of the condition of a soil is produced in a human being, and nothing else; that what is called malaria is a want of electricity in the atmosphere. A mere contagion of the ground's complaint is made in every person who is suffering from malaria, so-called. The several fevers of the countries of a hot latitude are only aggravated conditions of what is termed malarial fever—barely a greater degree of the same disease. Only a deeper and damper soil is producing the difference. Often it is found in such places that by going on the water to sleep a fever is avoided. This is the case in any part of the world where the soil is as deep and damp as it is in Central America or on the coast of India.

A want of sufficient electricity in the blood is the sole cause of every disease of the human family attributed to a poison in the atmosphere, except such as are caused by too much of the influence in the element. (See Chills and Fever and Dysentery.)

Every change in the condition of the earth is followed by a corresponding change in the condition of the system of a person to some extent. The same character of disease constitutes the correspondence.

When an earthquake takes place a puff of electricity from the ground causes the electricity in the atmosphere to unite with it, and it ascends with great velocity into the

sky, and passes, as all the atmospheric electricity does, to a pole of the earth. The sweep of this great current through the air decomposes each particle of substance in it, and some of the oxygen and nitrogen of the atmosphere. It leaves the gases of this element partly deprived of the good influence that supports life. The same condition of air is produced over a locality where nitro-glycerine is exploded, or where the current of the atmosphere is attracted to a greater one in motion, as in cases of volcanic eruptions and cyclones. Around a mountain whose crater is filled with an outflowing current of electricity the atmosphere becomes incapable of supporting life in small animals, and it is partly destructive to human life.

This condition of the atmosphere, where it is of great extent, is the cause of an outbreak of cholera. Nothing else can produce the disease. The cholera is not contagious in persons. Its coursing over a portion of the world is merely the effect of a shifting of the locality of a condition of atmosphere that produces it. It moves westward only because a world is whirling in the opposite direction, and every change of the magnetic currents of the earth produces a change in the course of this disease as far as mountain ranges permit.

In other words, a condition of the atmosphere will follow a coursing of the earth's magnetic current in a measure. The tracing of the course of the disease as it has existed in the past will disclose this fact. In a coursing of the disease only an obedience to a movement of a particular body of atmosphere is performed.

The mountains of a country will prevent its coursing over the country. It will be found that the disease has

never crossed a high range of mountains or moved eastward. Wherever it has existed it has been in a valley, and on such depressed parts of the earth as could be swept by a body of atmosphere.

The disease does not originate on a western continent because the continents are smaller, and a vast ocean is causing a constant discharge of electricity on their borders.

The cholera originates only where a great continent is bounded by a smaller body of water. Look at its localities. Examine the occurrences and marches of the disease and the character and data of earthquakes.

Now let us ascertain why an atmosphere deprived of electricity will produce cholera. We shall in this discussion put an end to the worthless discussion of the question whether an insect is the cause of a disease that is breaking out wherever a great earthquake has taken place.

The blood is only water and corpuscles. All of the substance in a blood except water is corpuscles. The corpuscles are only the cells of plants and animals that are taken into the stomach as food and bestowed to the blood by the process of digestion. A plant cell possesses a nucleus, an animal cell does not; consequently part of the corpuscles (cells) of the blood possess nucleuses, part do not. The same proportion of each character of cells exist in any person's blood, as the proportion of plant and animal food eaten bears to the whole amount of food. The proof of its correctness is seen in the existence of cells in the blood with and without a speck of substance. A brain is only corpuscles squeezed out of a great artery at a sharp

turn in it, and the cells (corpuscles) of the brain will not only prove that corpuscles are cells of both plant and animal substance, but that a brain is only a great mass of such corpuscles.

When a sweep of the current of electricity obtained from the atmosphere is made through the blood, it decomposes the corpuscles. This simple operation is all that converts a white cell into a red one, and burns the red one still more. Only a current of this influence coming from the atmosphere into a blood, and passing through it, is performing every part of the work of developing an animal or human body.

The philosophy, beyond what is done in the blood, cannot be given now. A nose was only left open that a current of electricity of the atmosphere could pass to the blood. It is the affair that expands lung and heart and artery and vein and capillary. The blood fills a heart artery and other blood vessels. The atmospheric gases fill a lung. All that discharges the gases from the lungs is the contraction of the organs when the current of electricity has passed to the heart and blood. The expansion of a blood vessel is as certain and regular as the expansion of the heart or lungs. The current is able to expand a world also, and it causes our globe to swell and contract as the heart does, and these pulsations are as necessary as a pulsation of the heart. A globe is producing cells and tissues in every plant that grows, and neither cell nor tissue could be constructed without a puffing of a current of electricity of the earth.

The decomposition of the corpuscles merely produces a greater current of electricity in the blood. For no purpose

is a corpuscle decomposed in the blood, but to afford a greater current of electricity in a channel of circulation than can get into it by a passage from the atmosphere. All that a current of electricity of greater extent in a blood vessel is created for is to cause a puff of the influence to press out at the surfaces of a blood vessel, other organs and body. A puff is condensed at the orifice of escape, and a cell is constructed by the operation. A bubble produced on a heated water is a perfect copy of the work in every particular.

The greater current produced in a blood vessel is only a result of a decomposition of corpuscles by the general current that is passing in pulsations through the blood. When this current is insufficient to decompose a corpuscle an insect is created of the cell. Exactly the same character of work, that is, making insects of corpuscles, is carried on in creating insects in a pool of stagnant water, where anything that is constructed of cells has decomposed. A mere conversion of a cell of a plant or animal into an amœba or bacillus is performed. The want of sufficient electricity in the atmosphere to furnish a current to the blood that will decompose a corpuscle is the cause of a corpuscle becoming an animal.

The blood vessel will always contract when a current of electricity in it is insufficient. The absence of the influence is seen in all contractions of the body. When an insect is created of a corpuscle, a shrinking of the blood vessels commences, and at the capillaries first.

The contraction of the vessels presses the water and insects towards the organs of digestion and heart. This work is continued until a quantity of the water is pressed

into the stomach and the liver and bowels and brain. Only a pressing of blood vessels upon the water in them produces the flow of the uncolored water into these organizations. No burning corpuscle is allowed to get out of a blood vessel or stop burning. Only the undecomposed corpuscles and the insect is passed into the cavities of the body.

As soon as this water, filled with the cells and insects, is pressed into the stomach, the insects are at once increased and then decomposed as any food is in this organ, so far as digestion can there be performed. This nauseating condition of water is all that produces a vomiting and purging—the only means of saving life. The insects and water are finally thrown out of the system. When this is performed, the patient is generally without any electricity in the body, and a total collapse of the blood vessels is a consequence.

The blood is prevented becoming a stagnant water by a sweep of electricity through it. A cell cannot become an insect if it is decomposed in the blood. A blood vessel cannot contract if it is full of the influence that is causing it to course around the system. Those simple propositions disclose the prevention and cure of cholera. A cure for cholera is a current of electricity in the blood vessels and body generally. A great waste of the blood has occurred in the disease and but little is left for a current to course in. A cure is thus prevented unless the whole body is given a current until a corpuscle and water can come into the blood. A bath of a very warm water with some salt dissolved in it is the best means of giving the whole body a species of stimulant. A gradual absorption of a current of the good power from the water is certain. A patient

should sip a warm drink, with a small amount of food that is wholly digested. Soup of vegetables is the best food. A slow and steady recovery of strength is then possible. A loss of blood and strength is all that occurs.

WORMS.

There are two kinds of worms given construction from the food. One is about seven or eight inches long, wholly round, and constructed in the intestines. The other is what is called a tape-worm and it is given creation in the adult stomach. The cause of the worm is the same in both cases. A contact of the cells of food in the stomach or bowels is all there is of the construction of a worm of the body. An intestine permits a construction in one direction and a stomach compels a coiling of the creation. A control of the operation of construction by the walls of the organs the worm is in is all that causes a difference in the shape of the creature.

The only cure of the disease is a decomposition of the worm; an alkali or acid will perform the task. Common baking soda as often as a meal is eaten will certainly destroy the worm in a week or ten days. A chance to discover this cure is given a person by a discharge of the pieces of the worm every day after the soda is taken a couple of times. Let every person who is certain of the possession of a tape-worm adopt this perfectly harmless cure.

The means of knowing whether a creature of this character is in the stomach is a weight felt in the organ, and a constant desire for a sour drink; also a constant desire for a mouthful of ashes or mud. The call for these affairs is an intelligent operation of a current of electricity in a person's mind which is informing one that a remedy is in the desired object. The cause of a coiling of cells of this kind is the absence of just such affairs as are called for from the food a person is eating. People where maple sugar is made and used will possess most tape-worms. A sugar is but mica partly decomposed, and it neutralizes a good acid of the stomach.

A stomach cannot decompose all the cells of the food in it that are not carried to the heart in the thoracic duct. When this is not the case a coiling of the tiny affairs around a common focus is a mere work of creating a creature from cells already prepared.

A common affair of this character can be seen in a vinegar bottle; when the substance in the vinegar is greater than an acid can decompose, stringy tape-worm substance can be found in the bottom of the bottle. It is called "mother" by the good farmer's wife. The "mother" is only partly developed and it is unable to be more so as a bottle's sides do not permit a discharge of electricity into the vinegar of sufficient quantity to give the "mother" a living character. A tape-worm is a creature with life and it is a fact that a spontaneous generation of a creature is made in every instance of the worm. A cell of a plant gives it a body. A current of electricity gives it life. A current is obtained from a nerve in the stomach.

Both worms are without life when out of the body.

A small amount of organization is given each when it is given life. A small head capable of being protruded through a mass of substance in the organs it is in is all there is of the organization. Not a particle of stomach or digestion is in the creature, and one is not wanted. A growth is given by a union of cells already existing; growth from a digestion is a construction of new cells.

DIABETES.

The disease called diabetes is given a half dozen descriptions by the physicians, and all of them are more or less incorrect. The passing of the cells of the food through the walls of the stomach into the liver is the cause of the disease. When in the liver the cells are contracted and given a slight amount of decomposition by the action of the blood in the liver. This action produces the sugar of the urine, when the disease is possessed. All sugar is given the world by a similar process. In a maple plant or sugar cane it is performed, and the cells of the plant are but the coral cells of the soil and particles of the mica in it. Only a contraction of the substance and a slight amount of decomposition produces sugar from it. The disease is the same as Bright's disease in several respects. The blood is depleted of its corpuscles. A weakness of the body is produced. Death is certain in this case. A liver instead of the kidneys obtains the cells of the food, and a change is made in them. In the differ-

ence in the manner of giving the cells of the food to the urine and the difference in their condition when in the bladder are the complete differences between Bright's disease and diabetes.

Alcohol is the principal producer of the disease, but any work of the decomposition of the walls of the stomach if continued long will give a causeway for the passage of cells from the stomach to the liver. An opening of sufficient extent for the exudation of the cells of food from the stomach, and their absorption by the liver is the disease.

The symptoms are about the same as in Bright's disease, but there are a few additional effects. The stomach is always out of order, and a bad taste is always in the mouth. A general wasting of the body is continued until death comes and gives a relief. There is no cure for the disease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the bladder is a decomposition of this organ. All organs constructed of corpuscles are more easily decomposed than any other, and are, therefore, the more affected with so-called inflammation. The symptoms of the disease are a pain at the lower point of the bladder at first, and then at the top. It is increased by pressure over it upon the surface of the abdomen. The urine is high colored and scanty. It scalds the urethra in its discharge. The cause of the disease is a want of force called electricity in the organ. The want of force is pro-

duced by a generally weak system. A certain cure is a good body in the way of strength, and a bathing of the lower parts of the abdomen with alcohol. A few days of good appetite and such bathing will be a work of conquest of the disease.

BLEEDING OF THE KIDNEYS.

Bleeding of the kidneys is produced by the inflammation of the organs, or by gravel in them. The gravel is the cause where there is intense pain in the organs; when it is produced by inflammation these are the symptoms of the disorder to be observed: A fullness in the kidneys and a dull pain and frequent desire to urinate and a pain after the act is performed. A rupture of a tiny blood vessel is the cause in both cases; in one case by a decomposition of the organ, in the other by a scratch. The causes of the rupture and scratching must be removed in order to stop the bleeding. (See the disease described.)

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Bright's disease of the kidneys is a passage of the corpuscles of the blood through these organs into the bladder, and its discharge from the body. The cause of the disease is the decomposition of the membranes of the kidneys,

where the blood comes in contact with them. The cause of the decomposition is the constant burning of the so-called epithelium, by the action of the blood. The excited condition of the blood in some fevers and in the use of alcohol capacitates the fluid for a destruction of the epithelium. There is no cure for the disease, for a creation of the epithelium can be performed but once.

The sufferer must commence contemplating a better world and a better use for himself or herself in it.

The disease can always be detected by an examination of the urine. If it contains albumen or corpuscles it discloses the fact when heated, or given a few drops of a powerful acid. General weakness of the body and a sick headache are among the causes. Dropsy is sure to follow in time.

CONGESTION OF THE KIDNEYS.

The congestion of the kidneys is a greater accumulation of blood in them than is natural. The disorder is discovered by the feeling of fullness in the region of the kidneys, a pain occasionally, a streaming of what can be called scorching along the urethra to the bladder and a heated and excited condition of the bladder. Frequent attempts to urinate are made, and the color of the urine is dark or reddish and it often contains blood. Sometimes the blood will come through the kidneys without change. A general disturbance of the body always follows and it is only a want of chance to get the water out of the blood

vessels that produces the disease. A closing of the pores of the skin is the cause of the disorder and it is but necessary to open them to cure it. A washing of the whole body twice a day with alcohol will cure the disease. A glass of soda and water will correct the condition of the stomach if it is wanting correction.

RETENTION OF THE URINE.

The retention of the urine in the bladder is the consequence of a want of electricity in the organ. A weakness is all that is causing a want of action. A general weakness of the body will always produce it if the weakness is of great extent. Sometimes the bladder becomes paralyzed from the want of force in the muscles with which it is connected. It then will barely remain as it was when paralyzed, and continue to contain what urine there was in it. Of course death will follow this disease if it is permanent. Only a partial operation of the bladder can be performed, and then with the assistance of a catheter. A gradual destruction of the body will follow.

If a stoppage of the flow of urine is caused by a swelling of the gland at the mouth of the bladder or by an inflammation of the organ itself, a cure is found in the removal of these obstructions. A decomposition, as in all cases of the inflammation of the body, is the work of obstruction. A good strength of the whole body will give

the cure. A washing of the abdomen with alcohol will assist greatly in the removal of the difficulty.

INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

A weak muscle at the neck of the bladder permits a frequent and partially uncontrolled discharge of urine. A child is most likely to possess the disease. It is an effect of a want of strength in the muscles generally, and it is overcome when a greater strength is obtained.

A wash of the abdomen with alcohol every few days will accomplish a cure. A very nutritious food will do it in time. Sugar and oil or resin mixed will surprise a doctor and patient at what they will accomplish in curing an incontinence of the urine. Give a couple of spoonsful of sugar and half as much resin twice a day and in three days a cure is effected. Resin is oil of pine consolidated.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

Inflammation of the kidneys is, as in every case of inflammation of a gland, produced by a want of electricity in them. Only a want of electricity in a gland or any part of the body or in any object of the universe can cause a decomposition of it. The kidneys are but masses

of corpuscles pressed out of the blood at the ends of the great blood vessels that terminate in the organs. The absence of a sufficient amount of electricity in the blood will in some cases cause a decomposition of these organs to commence. All that is wanted to cure the disease is a better condition of the blood. A better condition of it is obtained by a good digestion and a good air. Where both are obtained a kidney will not further decompose. The cure, therefore, is a good digestion and good air. Wash the back with alcohol or ammonia as often as a pain is felt there. This is a partial cure.

STONE IN A BLADDER.

A gravel stone and the cause of its formation are affairs which no physician has been able to explain. A crystallization of a fine substance around a thing of which a physician has no knowledge, and which is the cause of every crystal that has ever existed or ever will exist, is what is necessary to explain in order to describe what a gravel stone is.

A corpuscle of the blood is a cell of a plant or animal obtained from the food.

A decomposition of the cell takes place, and from its decomposition a speck of ashes is bestowed to the blood, and a soul of the cell. A current of electricity is also given the blood, and it is forced out of a pore and consolidated into a cell of the body. A soul of the cell is only a

lining of the affair. It is never decomposed in any cell of a world of organizations. It is the preparation for a better organization. It is the human soul. It is the plant soul. It is the animal soul. It is the triumph of creation—the angel of life.

A soul of a cell is a very small affair, but it is quite large enough to constitute a nucleus for a stone of crystals. A stone is only an accumulation of crystals. A mere attraction of a bit of ashes of a blood to the surface of a soul of a cell constitutes the fearful affair called gravel. A considerable quantity of gravel is a stone, when consolidated. A cell lining is the thing that is causing a gravel or stone, and it is only able to do so when it is permitted to continue in the system. A chance to give a gravel to the gall bladder or a kidney or a ureter or a bladder of the abdomen is only a halting of a cell soul in one of these organs. A cell will decompose in a stomach and its lining be cast into the organ. It finds its way to the duodenum, and from there to an intestine, and finally from the body. A liver contains a great quantity of blood that is slowly passing through it, and a cell is burned up in it; in time a speck of ashes is created in every operation and the speck finds its way to a gall bladder—a mere receptacle for the ashes. A cell lining is often halted in the gall bladder. When it is, a stone is formed, of course. A dozen of them are often made in this small ash tub. A death will take place if the stone is so large it cannot pass to the intestines. A jaundice is as certain as a stone in a gall bladder is formed. All that constitutes these stones is the attraction of ashes around a soul of a cell, and which is so small and transparent it cannot be seen.

A gall stone is destroyed by giving the sufferer a plenty of exercise and good air. A walk of a couple of miles and a good laugh will do more to destroy the stone than all a doctor can prescribe. A doctor can pour an acid into the stomach, and a speck of it will get to this bladder. A slight decomposition of a stone takes place. A great stomach will perhaps be able to dissolve one in time. The whole of the work can be performed by a walk and good air.

A stone in a kidney is a great wonder. It is constructed in the organ. A mere cell lining is performing the work, and it will do a perfect work. All that a kidney is for is to strain a blood of its cell linings. A water is pulled out only to afford a causeway for a transportation of these unseen objects. If it were not for a carrying of these cell souls to a bladder and from there to an atmosphere, a blood would discharge all its superfluous water through the skin. A class of animals called mollusks, can disclose a gall stone or any character of stone known to the human body, in a shell. All the souls of the cells of a mollusk's food as well as the water of the body, and partly decomposed cells of its food, are cast upon the surface of its body; a conglomerate of crystals and bone and ashes is the consequence of the discharge. A human body would possess a shell like that of a crab or oyster if a water and cell lining were together cast upon the surface of the body. A crab's character of shell would be on every person if a kidney did not strain a blood of part of its water, and all the souls of its corpuscles. A blood of a dog is given the same character of straining, and so is that of all creatures, except such as possess shells.

A cure for a stone in a kidney or urinary bladder consists of a glass of common soda and water. A couple of them each day for a month. A good walk and good air are able to assist the soda.

When a doctor is giving an acid or alkali to destroy a stone he is doing just what is now advised. A current of electricity given a blood by the stomach is the wonderful worker that decomposes a stone.

The current is the destroyer of a crystal in a bladder or any organ, and it will complete the work if a person is worth saving. If he is not, it will not.

A crushing of a stone in a bladder is often performed. A bladder is then prepared for more stones. They are sure to come.

All that is necessary to prevent a crystallizing of the ashes of a blood is a plenty of exercise and good air.

GALL STONES.

(See Stone in the Bladder.)

GLANDERS.

Only the decomposition of the glands of a nose and throat is glanders. The cause is the overworked condition of the horse. Contagion is possible, and with man.

The only means of curing the complaint is by giving the glands that are decaying as many new corpuscles as there are of those destroyed. A cure is of course then; a good blood and digestion are the instrumentalities. A dose of medicine is of no use.

OZÆNA.

Ozæna is a decomposition of the cartilage of the nose. It is caused by a brain failing to constantly construct cartilage. Give the brain a good supply of blood and a cure is certain.

NASAL CATARRH.

Only a contraction of the muscles of nose by a sudden cold is giving this disease. A wash of the whole body with alcohol is the cure. (See Hay Fever.)

BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.

An accumulation of blood in the body is a cause of the bleeding at the nose in all children. Only good evidence of a growth of the body is to be discovered from

the affair. Let the blood flow as long as it will, and then a splendid condition of the body and feelings is enjoyed.

CATARRH.

A catarrh is cured by the person possessing the disease using his or her hands and feet in an honorable employment at least two hours each day. A cure is as certain as the practice of the remedy.

All that is wanted in order to cure the disease is a withdrawal of the current of electricity in the brain that is crowding out at the surface of the throat and nose, and depositing upon such surfaces the decomposed corpuscles of the brain.

Catarrh and diphtheria are exactly alike except in severity of the corrosion of the throat, and both are produced by the operations of the brain.

The old forgotten quinsy sore was only diphtheria. The change of name was one of a thousand accomplishments of silly persons, who were anxious to show other silly persons how much they knew, and wise people how little.

A person of active brain, if unemployed in the way of using hands and feet, will have catarrh. A case cannot be found that will contradict this statement. A washing of the outside of the face and throat with alcohol will assist a cure.

CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS.

A most ugly name is given the complaint called spotted fever; the name should be "decomposition of the marrow of the spinal column," at the apex of the column. This is all there is of the disease. The cause of it is the operation of the spirit of a dead person in actually taking a mortal out of the world. There was never a case of the disease, unless the spirit of a dead person was giving it to a living person for the purpose of taking the individual out of a mortal sphere. Every case of the disease is a confirmation of this fact. A worthless person or one who is capable of getting a better condition of existence is always the victim. Often it is a drunkard or libertine, or often it is a child who has lost a parent, or a parent who has lost a child.

The symptoms of the disease are a general languor, which is followed by a chill and fever and great headache and nausea. All the greater muscles possess pains and those of the neck and back the most. The head is drawn back and a curve of the spinal column is produced for awhile by the contraction of the muscles. At first the brain is excited, but this condition is soon followed by despondency, with a conviction that death awaits the sufferer, and after this a sleep of death is constant, so far as the body is concerned. It is of the character of a trance, and it is for the purpose of giving the person a glimpse of the promised land in a species of dream.

A child is given the disease only that a parent may obtain its care and culture in a better world. A parent is given the disease that a child in a world of souls may have

a good teacher and comforter. A cure of the disease is out of the question. A cure is never effected. Only a complaint that is mistaken for this is cured, when it is supposed that this disorder is cured. It is given to produce death; a physician cannot prevent this consequence of it. Only a destruction of consciousness by an opiate and a stunning of the senses is to be performed, and this to save a sufferer from pain. A cure cannot be performed.

SPINAL IRRITATION.

The spinal column is given an inflammation in the disease called spinal irritation. The cure is a wash of the whole length of the back with alcohol as often as three times a day. The cause of the disease is a want of force of the brain. A current of electricity is wanted in the spinal column. A decomposition of the marrow is commenced; all the body is given agitation by the complaint, and a fever as well; the back feels sore and weak. The brain must be given rest and good blood.

SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Spinal meningitis is a decomposition of the marrow of the spinal nerve, and in a bone of the column. It is produced by a weak brain failing to fill the cord with cor-

puscles, and a weak blood failing to furnish corpuscles for a marrow in a bone. A weakness of the back and pain at all times when a motion of the body is performed are the essential symptoms of the disease. A fever is always excited in a short time. A good blood and good brain are competent to cure the complaint. Get them at once by rest, good habits, good food and good air. Nothing else will be wanted except a frequent washing of the back with alcohol.

HEADACHE.

The headache is a creation of a bad stomach and a good stomach is to be obtained in order to remove the calamity. A glass of common soda and water is the cure.

SICK HEADACHE.

This most prevalent of all disorders shall obtain an explanation if we can give one. A knowledge of the cause for the complaint is what is wanted. A cure is possible if the cause is found. A cause is in a change of the temperature of the atmosphere. A sudden change from a warm to a cold condition of the air will, in a very sensitive person, produce a sick headache. A bare checking of the flow of a force of the body is the operation. A bare

opening of the pores of the skin is a cure. A plunge into a warm bath will deliver the sickness and a pain in the head to the water.

A checking of the outflow of a current of electricity from the body at once disarranges the stomach. A cold is of this character of complaint. A sick headache is but a small cold. A cold is but an extended sick headache. A quicker suppression of the outflow of a force of the body than takes place when a cold is obtained is the cause of a quicker complaint of the sick headache order.

A bile is cast into the stomach when a work of this character is performed. It is the affair that makes a person sick or nauseated. A bath of warm water is a cure of both disorders. A wash of alcohol or ammonia is another.

VERTIGO.

Vertigo is a stunning by a current of electricity sent to the head by the stomach. The current will sometimes actually knock a person over. When a person in good health has become weak from toil and want of food, a good dinner is sure to give more or less vertigo. The stomach is able to give a good digestion to the food and in doing so it generates a great current of electricity which passes to the brain over a nerve and blood vessel with such force it actually pushes a person over or the head forward. There is no power of the will to stop the pushing and it could not stop it if it could operate itself. In this opera-

tion a world of scientists can discover a pushing of a current of an almighty power in a way to satisfy them that it is useless to attempt to oppose a will more powerful than their own. The stronger will will push the person possessing the weaker one and it is useless for the pushed person to resist it.

When the vertigo is over a grand condition of the body is felt. All persons should endeavor to obtain the disease. It is a guarantee of good work and a good strong body. A glass of soda of the cupboard and water will do a great deal in the way of producing vertigo.

LICE.

The parasites called lice are the ends of the hair given animation. A glance at the form of a louse and its legs, and a bulb or base of a hair and its branches, will give a good conception of the origin of the species. A louse is only possessing a mouth and stomach and means of clambering over the head. A base of a hair is without such capacities. A decayed hair is the origin of the louse. All animals, with the exception of a few of the largest, are produced from plants, and in every instance of the origin of a species a soul of a cell or of all of the cells of the plant is the affair that is given conversion into a creature. The reader is referred to the work on the Origin of Species advertised in our catalogue of books for a better explanation of the wonderful operation of giving life to a dead organization of a plant or other creature.

All that is necessary in order get the lice from one's head is to wash the scalp with alcohol as often as once a day for a week. A louse is not capable of devouring the fluid and it will soon decompose under its action. A fine tooth comb is a good wiper of parasites from the head.

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON THE SURFACE OF THE BODY.

A constant direction for the use of alcohol as a wash upon the surface of the body is to be observed in the articles on diseases; and it is of importance to give a description of the effects of the substance when so used. A word, only, is necessary to give the description, and it can be comprehended by any one.

The effect is but the opening of the pores of the body from the surface to the blood, and which permits the current of electricity of the blood to pass to the surface of the body. The way the pores of the body are opened is barely a pulling of the current of the blood through the pores to the openings in the skin. A constant evaporation of the fluid operates as a suction upon the pores, and only a continuation of the suction is wanted to complete the opening of the pores.

The same operation is performed when ammonia is used, and this substance is as good for the purpose as alcohol except that it possesses a bad smell, and it will, in a small measure, burn the skin in time. All that an exter-

nal remedy is capable of doing is to either open the pores or coop a current of the body in a particular place. The cooping is wanted where a sore is to be healed.

The power of alcohol is of no consequence if the same amount of evaporation of the substance occurs in the same time. All that warm water or steam can do is to open the pores, as alcohol does, but it is a slow process. The sensation of the heat of the water is all that causes people to believe that a warm water is the more efficacious. A heat is but a motion of intense character, and it is in a a measure a way to open pores, but it is a very poor way; the work is slow and imperfect.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Hydrophobia is a most astonishing demonstration of the fact that a current of electricity in the brain and nerves of a rabid, or what should be called an excessively excited creature or person, can communicate a similar excitement of the brain and nerves to another creature or person. Only a copying of the excitement of a brain and nerve in the rabid creature is given the bitten creature or person. A similar copying is seen in the contagion of a bad anger in both animals and people. The difference is merely in degree of excitement, and the lesser excitement can be given increase in a creature or person of more excited circulation than the angry object possessed. An angry cow or horse or person can give hydrophobia to a person of highly excitable organization and it is often done. Only

a communication of an excitement of a creature or person is performed in any case of hydrophobia; and a contact of a bite is the means of giving a greater excitement than can be given by a mere presence of the creature or by a sight of an infuriated one.

A tooth is a construction at the end of a nerve and it is discharging a current of electricity of the nerve all the time. When the brain is excited it discharges a greater one and it will cause a poisoning of a flesh it is inserted in. A bite of any angry creature will poison the flesh and it is only a want of greater excitement in the animal that prevents the bite giving hydrophobia. A species of humor is discharged from the tooth which gives a poisoning to the flesh but a current of electricity from the brain is the giver of the fearful convulsions of the body.

It is but a current imparted to the blood of the bitten person or animal creating a condition of the influence in the blood similar to that of the current in the excited brain. A copying in all the currents of the blood is the cause of a brain obtaining a copy. When it is given the brain, a convulsion is given the whole of the body. An exhaustion of the current in the brain is all that gives a cessation of the spasm. When a brain is all destroyed by the excitement a death is given the body.

The convulsions are not different from those of the body in case of anger, except in degree. It is, in fact, a furious anger of the diseased object, and it is all the person or creature can bear without an explosion of the corpuscles of the brain. Every particle of the operation of giving the blood a condition capable of thus exciting the brain can be prevented by a periodical stimulating of the

body. A stimulant is found in whiskey or in a dose of chloroform at the nostrils. Either substance is capable of overpowering the action of the influence in the blood that produces the disease. The stimulant should be given every day for a week and if it is chloroform that is used it should be adulterated sufficiently to enable a person to bear it.

The hydrophobia is thus overcome. It is sure to be given demonstration and it is then a mere question as to the amount of stimulant wanted.

CHLOROSIS.

(Green Sickness.)

Chlorosis is a disease of girls who are coming into a condition of puberty or capacity to bear children. The cause is the greater quantity of blood in the circulation, and it is but the blood giving a color to the skin and pain to the head and lassitude to the body. The want of force in the blood to press its corpuscles into the incipient gland is a cause of the continuance of this condition of the body. The organs constructed of the blood corpuscles are too slowly being developed; an assistance to the work is needed; a plenty of moderate exercise in the open air is the best assistance. It is all that is needed in most cases. If the girl is so feeble that this cannot be had, a washing of the body with alcohol and an occasional bath in warm water is of great importance. Let the diet be of farinaceous food

and without a stimulant. Only a period of effort of the blood to construct a good gland is to be borne, when the disease is gone. Let every girl affected with the disease bear in mind that she is only awaiting a change from girlhood to womanhood, and that a cheerful spirit and plenty of good air are great agencies in expediting the change. Give no medicine.

MISCARRIAGE.

A premature delivery of the fœtus is a miscarriage. There are two causes, and in every case a good object is accomplished. A child is given a death before it is given a life of misery. A physician has yet to discover that a miscarriage of a child is but an escape of the offspring from a life of misery and sickness. The one cause of the miscarriage is a deficient development of the fœtus; the other is an injury given the object by the mother. Either destruction of the proper unfoldment of the child is a sufficient cause for the death of the being. When a child is given creation in a perfect way it is sure to be given a proper delivery from the bathroom of its construction. When it is not, a death before it is given consciousness of any extent is as certain, except in a sufficient number of cases for a good teaching of a community upon the consequences of a parent's folly or a bad condition of the mother while bearing the child. Every offspring given unnatural expulsion from the mother's person, no matter what its period of development, is given a

good development in a better world, and a purpose of creation is not defeated by a want of unfoldment in a mortal world.

When a fœtus is given a premature discharge, it is only a delivery of a child from a condition of degradation and suffering. It is a blessing to the offspring and parent both. An almighty capacity in a current of the power that is giving a child construction is controlling the whole work of giving offspring to the parent. It is the arbitrator of the question of the fitness of the child for an existence with mortals, and it is sure to make no mistake.

When the developing affair is without a competent supply of corpuscles for its construction, or the power of the current of the uterus is so limited a good operation cannot be performed, a death is given the wonderful creation. Its decomposing substance at once gives a current to the uterus sufficient to expel the whole of it. The mother is glad to be rid of it. It is a most sickening and annoying object when it is dead. The death of the fœtus is the cause of the miscarriage. The fœtus is the wholly developed child. A partly developed offspring is but a part of a human construction, and should be called the embryo. All that is wanted in order to permit the mother to recover from the effects of the premature delivery is a plenty of rest and acquisition of strength. A depletion of her strength is all that gives her disease by the operation.

A great shock of the body by a fall or any mechanical injury of great extent or by a fright or grief will cause the death of the offspring and a miscarriage of it. The purpose of this death and miscarriage is to avoid the birth of a child whose organization is injured. The shock is

capable of giving a bad condition to the offspring, and it is of great importance to save a child from a life of imperfect capacities and character. A few children are given existence who are thus incapacitated, but only a sufficient number for a teaching of the community. A Creator is caring for them, and a consciousness is on their minds that a compensation for their misfortunes is awaiting them.

The only objection to the bearing of their misfortunes this class of persons are making is the defeat of an exercise of their capacities. They want to accomplish something in the world. A chance should be given them, and it is furnished by a good education or a work they can perform. A good occupation of their faculties is a source of happiness.

The continued flow of blood in a case of miscarriage is the consequence of a bleeding ovary. It has not ceased to furnish corpuscles for a child's construction. When it is given a gradual checking of its discharge it is only a good closing of an abortive operation.

SYPHILIS.

An enormous army of sufferers of both sexes is parading a country with a scab, and an ulcer and a scar produced by this loathsome disease—the most destructive and loathsome of any in a human body.

The origin of the disease is so well known it requires no description and none is given here. The character of

the disease shall be completely described, and a cure, so far as a cure is possible, shall also be given. The commencement of the disease is barely a commencement of the decomposition of the gland of the penis. A pyæmia results from the pus of the decomposing gland, and a current of almighty propensity gives the construction of the pus.

Every person afflicted with the malady can perform his own doctoring and obtain a better result than any yet obtained at the hands of a physician. The remedy shall be costless and without a particle of injury to the body.

The disease is but a whirling current of electricity in a blood, exactly of the same character as the whirling current in an acid and which alone constitutes an acid.

A blood is filled with the tiny vortices of this almighty power, and at every sharp turn of a blood vessel, and at many of the terminations of the capillaries, a corrosion of the glands takes place. The corrosion is the same in all respects as that produced by a powerful acid, and it is only ameliorated by a growth of new tissues.

A current that is doing the corroding is withdrawn from one point of the body after a while, and given another point for carousal. Only a change of the locality of the current gives a tissue or gland a chance to heal. If the change was not made a corrosion would continue at one point until a person was destroyed by the increase of the wound. A fact which no physician will accept is now given. A preparation for continuing the miserable condition of a person was actually planned by the author of the disease. It is carried on until a whole community can observe the consequence of a degraded character. A complete

cure of this disease is prevented by the same author. A person who is so degraded in his or her organization as to contract the disease by his own act cannot be forgiven and one is not. A certain death in a few years or less is on the card of every soul who is possessed of the disease. Only a medicine can prevent a death in a few weeks. A person who has inherited the disease can be given a cure, or, what is better, a change of the disease into one that can be cured. Its inheritance gives a modified form of the malady, and the current of the blood that is corroding the body is so slow and scattered, it can be practically annihilated and finally caused to become a mere case of inflammation of a gland. A person thus afflicted is made well by a good blood and plenty of rest of the mind. All the glands of the body are attacked by the whirling affair in the blood and it is always a destruction of a gland of a vital character that gives death to the person. A proof of the fact that it is a current of electricity whirling in a blood that constitutes the disease can be found in this operation of the disease. Every gland of the body is but a mass of corpuscles of the blood pressed out of the fluid at a sharp turn in or at an end of the blood vessel. Every gland is located at a curve or at an end of a blood vessel, and the greater the vessel the greater the gland. The brain, heart, liver, kidneys, prostate gland, and all others, are all constructed by a squeezing of corpuscles out of the blood. All that renders a difference in the organs is the compactness of the pressing, and the absence of blood in some of them.

A syphilitic current is sure to be lodged at every gland and pressed into the gland if there be blood in it.

The heart and kidneys and liver are the glands most likely to be given such a destroyer. The heart is the most likely to be affected of the three. A thousand persons have perished of heart disease, so-called, produced by a destroyer of the character described. A destruction of a portion of the gland will permit the blood to pass out of its proper channel, and give a complete destruction to the entire organ in a few hours.

Let us now give a species of cure for every case of the disease. It consists of a dose of common soda and water. We are frequently asked if we are intending the gas-charged water of the druggist's fountain, when we use the term soda water; we mean bicarbonate of soda or common baking soda. A dose of this wonderful cure of every curable disease will give a syphilitic person ten years' extension of life, and more, if it is taken as often as once in a month in several doses. A few glasses of the affair during a week is sufficient.

Every remedy now employed by the profession of medicine to abate this disease is but a common stimulant. The most common is calomel, or an acid. All that either of these substances perform, is to give the blood a great current of electricity. When in the blood a growth is performed more rapidly than it is without the current. All growth is produced by a pressing of electricity out of the blood, and its consolidation into cells on the surface of the blood vessels. The additional current given the body by a decomposing substance in the stomach, is the cause of the healing of the sores produced by the disease. This is all that is performed, except a partial destruction of the whirling vortices in the blood. This partial destruction of

the vortices is caused by the current passed to the blood by the stomach. If the current was forcible enough, a complete annihilation of the destroyer would be accomplished. This is not possible.

MENSTRUATION.

A discharge from the womb of a female of the decomposed corpuscles of the ovaries is the operation called menstruation. The ovaries are only testicles of the female and they are located in the sides of the abdomen above a portion of the womb. Every woman of good constitution is getting a supply of corpuscles in these organs for their reception, and the blood is giving them. A mere pressing of the corpuscles of the blood into these so-called glands is the construction of the so-called eggs of the organs. The corpuscles are identically the same as those of the blood or of any other gland of the body, and their purpose in the ovaries is to afford a substance for the construction of a child to an extent that capacitates the child for devouring food, and to furnish the food after a swallow by the child is possible.

The corpuscles of the ovaries are constantly decomposing, as those of the brain or nerves are, and it is the decomposed portion of them that is passed to the uterus in the period between a discharge of the uterus and its recurrence. The whole of the decomposed substance is cast out of the uterus in the same way a bladder is emptied. The action of the discharge is occasioned by an

opening of the womb by the gas and electric current generated in the organ while the decomposed substance is further decomposing. In the decomposition of the corpuscles in the ovaries a burning of them is performed and a color is given them, as in the blood. A further decomposition of the matter in the uterus gives the mass a darker color. Some of the matter is not burned at all and it is of the same color as a brain. In the employment of the corpuscles in the construction of a child they are not burned at all and this is because they are at once passed to the uterus for a child's construction. For all the particulars of the work of constructing a fœtus, the chapter on reproduction must be read. While a woman is without a developing child in her body the corpuscles are simply wasted, and it is to punish her for a neglect of giving the world children that a periodical discharge of a disgusting substance is provided. A constant annoyance and degrading condition of the body is upon a woman who is not performing a production of children, and a greater amount of suffering and exhaustion and annoyance is given the unproductive woman than one who is in the practice of giving human beings to the world.

The cessation of the discharge is at once produced when a conception of the origin of a child is performed. A use is then made of the corpuscles. In a very large or strong woman a partial discharge of the corpuscles will occur for a few months, in some cases. In all the balance of the period of gestation the corpuscles are all employed in the development of the offspring. A word upon the disordered condition and operations of the ovaries and this work is complete.

The cessation of the discharge is produced by a weak condition of the body, and a want of corpuscles in the blood. When the blood cannot furnish the corpuscles the ovaries commence to decompose, and it is the poisoning of the whole organization by the decomposed substance that gives cause to a variety of diseased and ulcerated parts. The uterus is without any substance in it, and it commences to collapse or contract. When an ovary is wholly destroyed the woman is given a death. She is considered of no use in the world, by her Creator, and is called to a better sphere.

The cure of the disorder is a good blood. All can learn how to get it by a careful consideration of a half dozen articles in this work.

When a woman is in a good condition of strength and digestion the ovaries are given a proper condition.

VAGINISMUS.

Vaginismus is a contraction of the vagina as a consequence of a want of muscular strength and it is spasmodic as a rule. A want of force is the giving of the disorder, and it disappears when the body is strong. The hymen, which partly encloses the smaller passage of the vagina, is often given a contraction also with the contraction of the vagina. The only consequence of the disorder that is of moment is the prevention of sexual intercourse with a husband. A good digestion and good blood will give a

destruction to the impediment. A very few females are unable to give the husband a wedded right of the above character on account of a smallness of the vagina. In such a case the female is only given an escape from a childbirth that would cause her death. The husband is only to admit this fact and get a divorce if he is a good person.

PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.

A pain is often produced in the uterus and back before and during a discharge of the character described. It is wholly produced by a pressing of the uterus by the gas and force in it. The back is only crowded by the extended organ. The cause for the greater pressing in some women is the operation of the sexual organs during the period of accumulation of the matter in the womb. The frequent excitement of the sexual organs produces a contraction of the neck of the uterus, and it is less easily opened when the operation is wanted for a discharge of the substances in the organ. A class of women are constantly excited in the way described, and because a parent was giving lust a better attention than a development of his children. A passion for a sexual pleasure is bestowed to the children of the imprudent parents, and it is a life-long curse to them. The female who is obtaining pain when a discharge of the womb takes place is but a wanton in her contemplations of the offices of the sexes, and because it was out of her power to prevent it her conduct in wom-

anhood will depend wholly upon a good culture of her mind. She is sure to become a prostitute if she is not given a good teaching in the way of morality, and if she cannot become married is as sure to be a corpse at the end of forty-five years.

A woman in this condition is an object of pity, and she is the most unhappy person of a community. She will mourn for a place in a lover's arms, and give her husband a constant attachment as affectionate as a child's for its mother. The cure of a painful menstruation is an entire abandonment of all contemplations of the sexual conditions and a wash of the back and abdomen every week with alcohol.

PROFUSE MENSTRUATION.

When a woman is giving a greater amount of corpuscles to the ovaries than is proper a greater discharge of the uterus is of course. The cause of the greater amount of corpuscles in the ovaries is a greater excitement of the sexual organs than is proper at all times. A painful and profuse discharge is always one operation. A cause for one is a cause for the other. When both are the consequences of a great and almost constant excitement of the passion of the sexual capacities the woman is only a more injured victim of an improper practice of the parents of her being while she was developing, and it is an unmistakable exhibition of the unfitness of a father for a parental office. His daughter is a miserable woman and given a

life of pain and sorrow by his brutality and want of good sense.

A physician is as frequently such a destroyer of the health and happiness of a child as a person of another calling in life, and it is a standing admonition to the whole community that the physician is a destroyer of a child's body, when a child of his is of the constitution that is described.

A cure for the degradation of the woman is not possible. Only an amelioration of her suffering can be performed. This is accomplished by the abandonment of sensual contemplations and a frequent bath with alcohol.

Every woman afflicted with a painful and profuse discharge should marry as soon as possible and give her mind a discharge from all contemplations of a companionship with the opposite sex. Her health will be improved by one-half and her husband will be given a good check upon a passion of his.

INFLAMMATION OF THE VULVA.

Inflammation of the external sexual organs of the female is produced by a bad condition of the urine. There is so much sugar in the fluid it is sticking the lips together in a measure, and a constant motion of them in walking or, as in girls, in playing, gives the irritation and soreness. A sugar is in the blood and it is got there by eating a great quantity of the substance. An acid of the character of common soda and water is a perfect remedy.

LEUCORRHŒA.

(Whites.)

Leucorrhœa is but a chronic condition of inflammation of the walls of the vagina, and it is the consequence of a neglect to cleanse the organ sufficiently in case of inflammation. The same remedies are still wanting. (See Inflammation of the Vagina.) Give the body a good and long rest.

INFLAMMATION OF THE VAGINA.

Inflammation of the vagina is but a poisoning of the surface by decomposing matter in it. Wash it clean with a weak alkali or water and alcohol often.

RUPTURE OF THE PERINÆUM.

A space of muscle between the vagina and rectum is given the name perinæum, and in the operation of childbirth it is sometimes ruptured. A physician should be called and the wound so contracted and given opportunity to heal that a permanent or long-continued sore will be impossible. The only way to give the wound a chance to heal is to keep the edges of the parts together. A physician can describe the process and perform a part of it.

The mother is to be assisted in the discharges from the bladder and bowels.

ITCHING OF THE VULVA.

An itching of the external sexual organs of the female, of great constancy, is another consequence of an excitement of them to an improper extent. A wash of the parts with alcohol is a competent remedy.

DROPSY OF THE SCROTUM.

The scrotum is the sac that contains the testicles. It is another construction of the corpuscles of the mother's ovaries, and given creation before a child can swallow. It is only stretched when the testicles are developed. This is capable of being seen in the fact that it is less solid and much thinner after the age of puberty. A dropsy of the sac is but a filling of it with water of the blood. The spermatic cords and their veins are drawing out the water from the blood and carrying it to the testicles. They discharge it into the scrotum by a pressing of it through the pores of the organs. The cause of the disorder is an abuse of the organs of reproduction, both in excessive sexual intercourse and in masturbation. The blood is first strained of its corpuscles, and when only a few are in it

the water is pulled through. (See the chapter on Reproduction.) A cure is in giving the blood a plenty of corpuscles and washing the scrotum with alcohol every few hours.

CANCER OF THE WOMB.

A cancer of the womb is only a decomposing point in it—a mere decay of a part of it. A cancer proper is only possible in the pores of the muscles and skin over a great bone. The ashes of the blood plug up the pores and when the amount is great a corrosion of the flesh occurs.

The so-called cancers of the other parts of the body are but decomposing parts produced by a want of strength in them. The cure of a cancer in the womb is a good condition of the body. A current of electricity in the walls of the organ is all that is wanted.

TUMORS OF THE WOMB.

A so-called tumor of the womb is but a wart on its interior or outer surface. A nerve is discharging its corpuscles into the organ on its surface or is giving it a construction of them on the outside. The attraction of a current of electricity in the organ or on its surface is the cause of the discharge of the corpuscles from the nerve.

The constant excitement of the sexual organs is the cause of the construction and the presence of these warts. It is always accompanied by a greater discharge from the ovaries and womb. The same cause exists for each. (See Painful Menstruation.)

The tumors can be removed by cutting; a growth of them again is as certain as the first. A good occupation of the mind and a good body are the preventives. The so-called polypus of the womb is only a wart of the shape of a toadstool.

STERILITY.

A want of capacity to bear children is the misfortune called sterility. It is another instance of a bad origin of the person. (See Ovarian Tumors.) The woman is without a current of electricity in the uterus sufficient for pulling a soul of a creature into it at copulation. The cause of the insufficiency is the fact that the person was given existence by the conversion of a soul of a bird into her organization. The cause of the inability for the womb to become excited is the want of activity in the clitoris. A practice of cohabitation with a strong husband is all that is possible to be performed in order to give better development to the organs of reproduction. A male person is never in the fault if he is well. A slight instigation of the excitement of the female organs is all he can perform in the office of coition. The old superstition of the origin of a child being in the semen of the male person is about to

take its departure from the doctor's faith. It is the most degrading and inexcusable claim in the whole of the mistakes of the physician. It is a mere scapegoat of explanation of the commencement of a child. When it is gone a world of people will have discovered what the origin of all beings is.

Occasionally a woman is covered with fat so thick a soul of a creature cannot be given the womb. It cannot be pulled through so great a mass of inactive substance. In such a case a sterility is in the woman. It is obviated only by a loss of the fat.

TUMORS OF THE URINARY PASSAGE.

Tumors of the urinary passage are produced in the same way, and cured in the same way the tumors of the uterus are. A sensual woman is the possessor. A nerve of the organ is too much excited.

DISPLACEMENTS OF THE WOMB.

There are three kinds of displacements of the womb and in each case only a want of strength in the organ is the cause. A contraction of the organ allows it to sag down into the vagina, the mere consequence of its becom-

ing smaller. This is called falling of the womb. A tipping of the top of the organ backward is the disorder called retroversion of the womb; when it is tipped forward it is called anteversion of the organ. A mere falling over of the weakened sac is this character of displacement. A cure is to give the organ a correct position by an instrument and continue it there until its own strength is sufficient to do it. A physician is needed to perform the replacement of the organ. A dose of medicine for the disorder is as absurd as a cutting of a cord to give a package a good support. It is wholly an error.

SWOLLEN TESTICLES.

Swollen testicles are but decomposing organs or glands. A testicle is but a sac constructed of corpuscles as a bladder is, and its excavations are produced by a decomposition of a portion of the corpuscles in it. The decomposition is performed when puberty is reached, and the current of electricity in the organ generated by the decomposing is the stretcher of the organ. It is only stretched in the act of enlargement. The want of discharge of the corpuscles of the organ obtained from the blood constantly is the cause of the disorder called swelling. A poisoning of the gland is the operation. The failure of a discharge of the organ is caused by a want of sexual indulgence. A waste of semen by a nocturnal discharge is insufficient for the operation of clearing the testicles of the bad substance.

A bathing of the organs with alcohol and cohabiting with a wife are a cure.

INFLAMMATION OF THE WOMB.

A decomposition of the corpuscles of the womb is its inflammation. The organ is but a sac constructed of the corpuscles of the mother's ovaries before the child is born and it is given a stretching afterwards. A considerable amount of fresh corpuscles are given it by the nerves after a youth has obtained the capacity for bearing children. When a force is wanted in the whole body the womb is apt to be given an inflammation. It is a commencement of decomposition only. Mortification, so-called, is the conclusion of the decomposition in all cases if the process is not checked. A want of good blood and good digestion is always the cause of the disorder. Get these good things and the disease is cured.

A washing of the abdomen with alcohol is the only assistance possible. It is a great assistance.

GATHERED BREASTS.

Gathered breasts are but the consequence of a decomposition of milk in them. A gland is also commencing to decompose; the inflammation is barely this. A constant

washing of the breasts with alcohol is all that is necessary and a child should not be allowed to nurse while the breasts are in an inflamed condition. The disease is prevented by the use of a pump if the child does not empty the breasts.

INFLAMMATION OF THE PROSTATE GLAND.

Inflammation of the prostate gland is caused by a general debility of the body and it is only another act of decomposition of a gland. Give the abdomen around the pelvic bone a good wash of alcohol frequently and the body a good digestion and strength.

Enlargement of the prostate gland is but a result of inflammation of the organ. It is cured in the same way an inflammation is.

INFLAMMATION OF THE OVARIES.

Inflammation of the ovaries is but a decomposition of the delicate organs, and it is produced by a general weakness of the body. Any debilitating operation of the system is sure to give a gland a commencement of decomposition or inflammation, and it is the gland that is most active that is first effected. The ovaries are always active in a measure, and they are so delicate as to be affected as

soon as the uterus is in any degree weakened. A child-birth or a miscarriage or a disease of the abdominal organs of any character will more or less affect an ovary.

A cure is in a wash of the front of the abdomen with alcohol every day and a good digestion and good air.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

An ovarian tumor is a great growth of the ovary only. A pressing of the corpuscles of the blood into the ovary, and the inability of the corpuscles to decompose and pass to the uterus as fast as the blood supplies them is the cause of the increase of the organs. A cause for the greater supply of the corpuscles than can be got out of the ovaries is a want of sexual excitement of the female. A pulling of the corpuscle into the uterus is not performed, and because a current of the uterus is wanted. The cause of an absence of sexual excitement is a want of activity in the clitoris of the genital organs. This curious organ is the provoker of sexual excitement, or rather, it is the organ that is excited first and most. It is but a gland, and placed where it can call for co-operation by the male person, a species of penis of the female and it secretes a lubricator of the whole vulva. If it is inactive the female is without desire for a cohabitation, and she is also without fondness for the opposite sex, of any great extent. The cause of the inactivity is in the origin of the person, and a physician has yet to discover the origin of any being.

A bird is the origin of all persons who are without much sexual desire, and in every face of this class a bird's (usually a hen or rooster) eyes and beak can be seen, and a bird's disposition is also in the person. A laugh of the person is the cackle of the bird, and a constant talking or singing is performed by the person. An ovary in the female of this variety of being is but copying the accumulation of corpuscles in the alimentary canal of a hen or other bird. The bird is given eggs by a great quantity of corpuscles being discharged into the alimentary channel of the creature. The copying of this operation in the human copy of the bird by a construction of an ovary is but an attempt to give her an egg in the body, and it is a success of some extent. The great growth of the ovary is the great attempt.

The cure is only a washing of the front of the abdomen every day with alcohol, and a calling of the corpuscles to the uterus by coition. A female of the character described and possessing the disorder is given a good excuse for getting a strong and sensual husband and giving him a chance to destroy ovarian tumors. If the female is not married she should be.

CHILD-BED FEVER.

Child-bed fever is the same disease as peritonitis, and it is a consequence of the decomposition of a portion of the afterbirth in the womb. The puerperal fever is a similar disease, and it is caused by a decomposition of the

whey of the glands of the breast in the organs of the abdominal cavity. A competent discussion of the preparation of the glands of the female is given in the chapter on reproduction. In the fever of a childbirth the remedy is a continual washing of the whole abdomen with alcohol, and a cleansing of the vagina with a mild alkali. When the fever commences to subside the bathing can be stopped; only a cleansing of the vagina is then necessary. In all abdominal inflammations a putrid substance in some organ is the cause.

BALANTES.

Balantes is the inflammation of the head of the penis and the foreskin. It is caused by a poison of the unused corpuscles of the blood that are pressed through the gland while the foreskin is over it, and always during boyhood. A washing of the whole organ frequently is a cure.

SORE NIPPLES.

Sore nipples occur as often as a milk in the breasts is allowed to decompose, and it is but a part of the operation of decomposition. A child will draw the decomposing milk from the glands and when it is done nursing a quantity is permitted to stay on the nipple. It is there a

poison to the delicate portion of the breast and gives it a start toward decomposition. A nipple is only a bunch of the corpuscles of the gland protruding through the skin, and it is always calling for a child to grasp it. A want for a child is instigated by this uneasy affair.

CONTRACTION OF THE FORESKIN OF THE PENIS.

The contraction of the foreskin of the penis either before or behind the head of the organ, is only a consequence of a want of force in the whole body. A current of electricity is wanted in the skin of all the body. Give a good exercise and food and air to the body and a cure is certain.

GONORRHŒA.

Gonorrhœa is a decomposition of the gland called head of the penis. This gland, like all the others, is but a mass of corpuscles discharged from the blood. It is at the ends of great blood vessels in the penis. All that gives the condition and color of the heart is the same character of construction. The gland of the penis easily commences decomposing and it is never stopped in the case of syphilis. The syphilis is but decomposition of

this gland continued until the whole body is poisoned by its pus. The disease is given the gland by a pus of the same character in the vagina of the female.

The gonorrhœa is an inflammation of the interior of the gland, and it is only a slight affair of this character. When it is given a good wash with alcohol every two hours it is cured in a couple of days. The coitus with a female possessing "whites" will often produce the disease.

GLEET.

Gleet is only a continued gonorrhœa.

SPERMATORRHŒA.

Spermatorrhœa is a drizzling of semen from the testicles. It is the most easily cured disorder of the body, although a physician is not living, or ever lived, who could observe it. All that causes the leaking is the weakness of the testicles, and a want of strength in them is all there is of the disease. A consequence of the leak is the utter prostration of the whole body, and a gradual coming on of idiocy. The cause of the disorder is the misuse of the sexual organs, generally by masturbation. All that is necessary to do to give a complete cure is a washing of the

scrotum with alcohol every day for a week, and ceasing to misuse the organs in it.

VARIOCELE.

Varicocele is an enlargement of a testicle, and it is caused by a species of rupture of the blood vessels of the body where the spermatic cord is connected with the body. A great quantity of blood and corpuscles are discharged into the testicle, thus increasing its size. When the bursting of the blood vessels occurs a change of life or puberty commences. A great quantity of unemployed blood is the cause of the rupture. A small brain and small chest is always found in the person having varicocele. There is no way to cure it except by a removal of the testicle. This can be safely performed and a physician must do it. A care of the scrotum and severed cord is of great importance when a removal is performed.

CANCER.

A cancer is a plugging of the pores of the body by the ashes in the blood. The ashes are obtained by a combustion of corpuscles in the circulation. A want of sufficient force in the body to open all the pores to the surface will permit some of the pores to be gradually filled up with the ashes and when a considerable number in one locality

are filled a commencement of corrosion of the tissues is given. A mere corrosion of the flesh when an alkali is on it is the operation. The ashes and water in the pores produce the alkali, and it is only a failure to cast out the ashes that gives the corroding mass. A great deal of waste of discussion as to the cause of a cancer, and waste of money in attempting to cure one can be prevented by only a knowledge of the simple fact just stated. A cure is in giving the pimple a wash with alcohol every few hours after it is first observed. The evaporation of the alcohol will give a pore a clearing, and a cancer is prevented. When one is actually corroding the flesh, a cure is out of the question. A constant poisoning of the tissues is the prevention of the cure and the long plugs in the pores, called roots of the great scare, prevent a perfect cleansing of the ulcer. If one can be perfectly cleaned it will heal at once. Some are actually cut out quite around the plugs; a cure is then perfected.

BOILS.

A boil is a punishment for depleting the body of a power to keep all the pores open. A sensual person is one to be given the punishment, and in many cases gets it. When a boil is not given, rheumatism is. A boil is a bursting of a volcano of force from a battery beneath it. Every boil is on a muscle, over a marrow or great artery.

A want of force in a blood or marrow sufficient to continue all the pores open will permit their closing, and a

suppression of the force is soon followed by a partial opening of a greater causeway to the surface. A force that is insufficient to open all the pores will open a considerable hole to the outside of a muscle, in a single locality. This is a boil a burning of the flesh until a pus, or what may be called lava, is created. A boulder is constructed of the unburned part of the muscle, and it is only the unburned tissues congregating in the pus, and closely adhering. When a boil is completed an eruption takes place, and the lava is discharged. A boulder is thrown out, and in this work a perfect copy of the work of a volcano that puddles and tosses out boulders of granite and pumice is made. A great surprise, is it not, that a boil on the soil of the body will give a perfect explanation of a volcano—its cause and office?

MALIGNANT FACIAL PUSTULE.

Occasionally a species of boil develops on the cheek or other parts of the face, and in a few days causes the death of the person. It is exceedingly painful and it gives a black and offensive pus to the sore. A physician is always dreading the appearance of such a scourge of a person. The cases are rare that have been cured, and it is because the disorder is not understood. A nerve that is discharging the substance that whiskers are constructed of, is the giver of the sore, and it is only a discharge of the decomposed corpuscles of the nerve into the

flesh that causes the sore. The cure is as simple as the cause. A washing of the part affected with alcohol every few minutes will cause a discharge of the substance upon the surface, and when it is all out a healing is performed. A nerve is never able to produce but one such sore, and then at a period of life when the activity of the nerve is greatest.

SEPTICEMIA ENPYÆMIA.

Blood poisoning is the disease called pyæmia or septicemia. The cause of the disease is a passage to the blood of a small portion of a pus of a corroding sore. The pus causes all the glands to be given a particle of the matter, and it is pressed into the gland by a pressing of the corpuscles of the blood into the organ. When in the gland the pus corrodes the corpuscles in the affair, and a further spread of the generator of poison is accomplished. Any corroding gland will give the disease, and so will a corroding marrow; a corroding muscle, or blood, or bone, will not, and for the reason that the organs, except the blood, are without a current of electricity in their cells, and the blood coagulates in the way an egg albumen does. It is a packing of its corpuscles. Only a violent current of electricity in the blood, given by a powerful stimulant, will discharge the poison upon the surface of the body through the pores. A gallon of brandy or a couple of gallons of whiskey should be drank as fast as the person can give it space in the stomach, and the sore should be cleansed as

often as possible. If there be an internal sore or break of a bone, the stimulant is all that will be of service to the sufferer.

VARICOSE VEINS.

A varicose vein is only a ruptured blood vessel given a great increase by time and further strain. The vein is small. The skin answers for a cover of the vessel in such cases, and it is of the greatest importance to have a good skin in such diseases, and one always does have. The possessor is able to get a good leather from a piece of his skin by tanning. The origin of the person is always an ox or cow, and the face and character will show it. The blood is so extensive in the body it is forcing open a small blood vessel. The person is always as clumsy as an ox, and in most cases as good natured. There is no cure, and it is hardly necessary to have one. The only inconvenience is the appearance of the deformity.

ANÆMIA.

Anæmia is a most fashionable name for a weakness of the body and want of good blood. The consequence of this condition of the system is a commencement of a decomposition of the glands. Those used the most will com-

mence to decompose soonest. A brain is the one used most of all; the uterus of the female is perhaps the next; the liver and kidneys and bladder are all in their turn given an ulcer just in proportion to the want of good blood in the body. Like a number of different vegetables in a kettle of water on the stove, those that are the least capable of resisting the effects of the water decomposing soonest, the glands of the body are destroyed by a work of decomposition. There is but one remedy for all the consequences, of a weakness of the blood. It is the preparation of a good blood. Have good food and good air.

CARBUNCLES.

Carbuncles are but great boils. (See Boils.)

RHEUMATISM.

When a person is informed what the cause and character of rheumatism is a denial is at once given if the person informed is suffering from it, or if he or she ever has suffered from it. The cause is, in every instance, an exhaustion of the body by an abuse of the reproductive faculties, and every person who is or was a sufferer from

the disease knows that it is true, so far as he or she is concerned. A want of electricity in a muscle is the fearful disease. A want of the power in the nerve is the neuralgia, and the cause of the want is the same in every case. A child can have rheumatism by a weakness of its muscles, but a parent deprived the child of the good power by an abuse of the office of cohabitation before the child was born. An aged person may have the disease, but an abuse of these faculties occurred in days that are passed with him or her. A maid of perfect chastity, so far as the opposite sex is concerned, may have both neuralgia and rheumatism, but an abuse of the organs of reproduction has been practiced in her solitude. She always knows it and cannot deny it without showing her falsehood in a cheek. She will write to a physician, without giving her name correctly, for a cure. A young and single man may have both diseases, but it is a consequence of a masturbation, and he is not needing the information. All people will have a species of rheumatism at one period of their lives, as a perfectly correct life in the way of moral habits is not possible.

Inflammatory rheumatism is only a mere aggravation of the common disorder and it is a commencement of decomposition of the body. A person with inflammatory rheumatism will always be found to be a most sensual person, and given to a life of utter recklessness in the way of intercourse with a woman. All such persons are apt to be cursing the plan of creation, and giving a family a bad atmosphere of an irritable and impatient nature. The whole of the cure of the disease is found in a cessation of debauchery and a plenty of food and air. A doctor can-

not affect the punishment the person is getting for a bad habit and want of balance of mind.

GOUT.

When a person is afflicted with gout a punishment for what is an abuse of all the organs of the body is being inflicted. All the organs are abused if gout is created.

It is a consequence of incomplete digestion, circulation and operation of every function of the organization. A general corruption of the body is the cause of a pain at every corner of a joint or work of a means of motion. The joints are the places where pains are felt because a force is wanted to give activity to the organs of motion, such as the hands, legs, feet, and arms.

A blood overloaded with corpuscles is unable to create a current of electricity that affords a sufficient power of motion. The want of the power is the cause of the pain. Every pain that was ever felt was a spasm of a part of the body produced by an absence of electricity in such part. Nothing can produce pain but a separation of a part of the body from the part that is possessing this influence.

The paroxysm called pain is an intelligent operation of a slight amount of the influence in a part of the body, as it calls for a supply from another part. Every call is disregarded until a person is able to become sufficiently punished for the abuse of the system. If the calamity is

an accident or produced through ignorance of its character, a lesson is the effect of the pain. In all such cases a removal of the pain is performed in a more ready manner, and it is the consequence of the absence of guilt in the creation of it, and the sympathy of others who are justly exercised over the misfortune of the person.

A gouty person can find relief in out-door exercise and a bath of alcohol, and in no other way. All that has permitted a glutton to become a gouty person was a want of good air and exercise. A glutton must breathe good air and perform a labor of some character, or be a corrupted and aching creature.

The disease is only a blood overloaded with what are called corpuscles. How well it must be understood by the medical profession, when it is universally claimed to be a scrofula, or poison in the blood, given development in a person! This old superstition that a latent poison is in the system of all persons is as wise as the claim of a church that a devil is latent in all nature and only wants a chance to show himself. The claim of the medical profession that a mysterious poison is carousing in all persons' bodies, awaiting a chance to disclose its malignity, is a mere outgrowth of the old pagan superstition of a devil in creation. A searching for the cause of the claim is all that is necessary to disclose this fact.

No person is possessed of such an affair. It could not be transmitted; no disease can be transmitted that is not in existence when a child is begotten, or during its development. A copy of a disease is all that can be imposed upon an offspring. The disease must be quite active or it can not do even this.

The gout is well calculated to present a copy of a glutton to a whole community, for when it has possessed one, the copy is given a chance to hobble over a town in such a clever way of showing his style of existing, that every person can discover what he is. If the tails of the chickens, and the legs and bones of the animals whose bodies were devoured were sticking out of the person it would not be more apparent what his habits were.

It is only necessary to add, that a blood when overloaded with corpuscles cannot decompose them fast enough to supply the body with the needed force of construction and repair. The clogged blood is only prevented creating a current of electricity sufficient to carry on the functions of the body.

SCIATICA.

Sciatica is but a neuralgia of the sciatic nerve. The cause is a general weakness of the body, and it is the consequence, in almost every instance, of excessive indulgence or excitement of the sexual capacities. As many as a half million of young men and women are to-day suffering from the disease, because they are ignorant of its cause. The constant excitement of the sexual organs in a courtship is the cause. Only a more constant excitement of such capacities, by being in each others' company in a close companionship, is the producing work of the complaint. All are liable to sciatica who fail to get married before the body is made weak in courtship. A great many get it

after the marriage ceremony. All the degraded portions of the community are getting it in some measure. The cure is a good habit, and good work, and good society. A dose of medicine is not wanted. It is an injury. A wash of alcohol is a good assistant, but is of no use until a better practice of life is adopted.

WOUNDS.

Any wound that severs an artery or breaks a bone, to any extent, should be attended to by a competent physician or surgeon. A bleeding of a wound is usually stopped by a compress of cloth wet with cold water, or by a lint placed over it, or by elevating the wounded part above the head when the injury is on a limb.

If an artery is severed in a limb, and the flow of blood cannot be stopped by a compress or elevation of the part, a girdling of the limb above the wound with a cord or cloth must be made until a surgeon can close the ruptured artery and give it a chance to heal.

ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS.

An antiseptic dressing of a sore is a covering of the corrosion with any wash or substance that is capable of

performing a further decomposition of pus. The further decomposition of the pus is a means of destroying its power to corrode the healthy parts of the flesh. The cells of the pus are given a complete destruction, and this is all that is necessary in order to give a destruction of a power to corrode. Any acid or alkali is an antiseptic worker. Carbolic acid is the best, for it is so active, it can perform much work by a small portion of its substance, and the water in it is of no great bulk. The other ingredient is a mere mass of vegetable cells themselves decomposing. Wash the wound first with a weak solution of the acid, then lay a cloth saturated with the acid upon the sore, and cover it with a piece of oiled silk. The operation should be performed once a day, and a new application of the bandage made at each operation. A sore of any kind is at once healed in this way, if it is not a blood poison that is giving it.

ANEURISM.

Aneurism is a slight stretching of a blood vessel, and by a strain of the artery by lifting, or other violent contraction of a muscle; a pulsation of the blood is afterwards felt at the stretched point on account of a change given the flow of blood at this point. The change in the flow gives occasion for a gland to be constructed. This is performed by a surging of the blood against the wall of the strained part on its more distant side; a press-

ing out of corpuscles at this part takes place—a perfect demonstration of the fact that all the glands are constructed by a pressing out of corpuscles from the blood at a turn in an artery or other vessel of the blood, or at the end of a blood vessel. There is no cure for the disorder except a good strong body and good digestion. These will in time give a change to the condition of the vessel.

MORTIFICATION AND GANGRENE.

A mortification is an inflammation or decomposition of the flesh, and gangrene is but a corrosion of good flesh. One produces a charred amount of cells and tissues, the other a pus. Mortification is prevented by a cure of inflammation. Gangrene is given a stop by a cleansing of the sore and obtaining good food and air. Any case of gangrene is cured by a washing of the sore with diluted alcohol, and giving the afflicted person a plenty of good food and air.

INFLAMMATION OF THE MEMBRANE OF THE MOUTH.

Only a poisoning of the surface of the membrane by a gas from the stomach or by a poison taken into the

mouth is the cause of the disease. A stomach is made gasless by common soda and water. A cessation of poisoning is a cure for all sore mouths produced by poison. A wound of this character in the mouth is healed very quickly.

WOUNDS BY VENOMOUS SERPENTS.

(See articles on Wounds by Poisonous Insects and on Hydrophobia.)

STINGS OF INSECTS.

A sting by an insect and a poisoning by a fang of a serpent are the same kinds of poisoning, and a difference of time in the action of the poisons is caused by a difference in the way the blood is affected by the poison. A mere fluid is passed to the blood by a sting of an insect, and in a sting by a serpent's fang a species of humor is given the blood.

When an insect is angry a spinal affair, or what answers for one, is casting a portion of its fluid into an organ that is terminating at the extremity of the stomach or body of the venomous creature. The fluid is but a very sharp acid and it is capable of giving a person a sharp burning where the sting enters the flesh. A burning of a tissue by the acid is all that occurs. Any powerful acid, if it be inserted into the flesh in the same way, will cause the same kind

of pain. All that gives the fluid an acid character is a current of electricity that is whirling in it. All acids are of this character. An excited brain or cells of the insect is the source of the acid. A cure of the sting is a wash of alcohol or ammonia. A wash is of little necessity after a couple of minutes from the time of the stinging.

Serpents' stings are only an acid of thicker character forced into the flesh. When a snake is excited, as when angry, the whole spinal column is given the greatest possible activity and a decomposition of its substance is rapidly performed. The decomposed portion passes to the fangs and the chambers at their base.

This substance is the poison of the creature and it is almost the same as the vitreous humor of a human eye. It is but a trifle more active when it is in the flesh. The corrosion from it is quite slow and it is given accumulation of its power in a poison it generates in the decomposition of the blood. A whole body is in a few hours, and sometimes sooner, given a poison of this character which inflames and commences a decomposition of any organ in it. A species of pyemia is the poisoning. The snake is perfectly conscious of the effect of his bite and it is able to give a person a considerable warning of its intention. The copperhead will not bite until after it has been seen, and a rattlesnake will shake his tail with continued desperation long enough for a person to go away. A viper is unwilling to bite a person until it is given a great provocation. All snakes are unwilling to bite any one unless a danger is upon themselves, and one never does. The antidote for a snake's bite is the same as that for a sting, and a continued washing of the wound with alcohol and

giving the substance a chance to evaporate at every few minutes, is a prevention of the corrosion of the blood by the poison. A mud is about as good, when placed on the wound; so is a mashed plant that gives a water a great infusion of its substances.

Alcohol, or what is in the form of alcohol and fusel oil, whiskey, will give the blood a force competent to discharge a snake poisoning if it is drank in great quantities at once. A person should exercise as violently as possible for a couple of hours. If a person is bitten by a venomous snake in hot weather, a drink of whiskey every ten minutes and a sweating from the heat and violent exercise will deprive the poison of any perceptible effect upon the whole system. Only a slight inflammation around the bite will be observed.

FROST BITES.

A freezing of the flesh is a frost bite. The cells and tissues are barely tacked together in the flesh, and the contraction of the whole mass presses the blood back to the greater organs. The absence of blood gives the white aspect to the frozen part. A fat is but a mass of cells tacked together and without blood. It looks as much like frozen flesh as a skin on the flesh permits. A return of the blood gives a decomposition to the tacked cells, and in this operation a portion of them are destroyed. The destroyed portion is finally cast upon the surface. A

swelling and pain is produced by the burning of the cells while a blood is disengaging them. The sting felt in the operation of freezing is the consequence of the pressing of the blood out of the freezing part. It is only a pinching by contraction.

The cure of a frost bite is the assisting of the blood to get the destroyed cells to the surface. This is performed by a wash of the affected parts as often as twice a day with alcohol. Nothing else is wanted.

SUN-STROKE.

Sun-stroke is a current of electricity of the sun coming into a person's body and destroying the operations of the current in the body. A perspiring person is the coaxer of the sun's current. A vapor arising above the person's head from the body is a species of cloud and it gives a current of the sun a chance to come into the cloud and even below it, and a bolt of the influence actually penetrates the brain and body.

The operation is in every particular the same as the striking of a person by what is called lightning, and its effects are in every particular the same. There is no cause for a difference. A cloud in the atmosphere halts an outflowing current of electricity of the earth and permits a current of the sun to come to the cloud and occasionally on to the earth. The bolt is only a current of the

sun coming to teach people that electricity is the God of the universe and that its power is omnipotent. A cloud over a perspiring person affords a visit of the current of the sun in the same way, and it is given for the purpose of informing people that a better condition of the body is necessary in a hot day.

A cure of sunstroke is a washing of the body with alcohol in the moment of the stroke. Nothing else is needed, and if the stroke is a fatal one this is not needed.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

A burn is but a considerable smashing of the cells and tissues of the flesh. If it is performed by a fire it is only a demolishing of the tissues and cells. If it is performed by hot water or vapor, a decomposition of the cells and tissues is accomplished. A cure of the wound is a chance for a new tissue to be constructed. The chance is obtained by merely excluding the air from the surface of the burned flesh. When this is done a healing commences in a moment. The smart is given by a want of a current of electricity in the partly destroyed cells. A fire or hot water has drawn out what was there, and a calling for more is the smart. A burn can always be felt as a violent extraction of a force from the flesh. It is always perceived as a contraction of the parts burned. A fire near the surface of a burn will give back a current if it is not

too active. The curious fact can be proven by holding a scorched flesh quite near a fire. In a few moments the flesh can be taken away without a return of the smart. An oil is a good covering of a burn. A lint with a balsam under it is better. The balsam is a thick oil.

CROUP.

A very simple affair is croup. Only a filling of a bronchial tube with mucus. A cough is generally accompanying the croup. A child will be croupy only because its pipes are small. A grown person is seldom croupy A dose of common soda and water is a cure in both cases. A gas from a bad stomach is the cause of all accumulations of mucus in a bronchial pipe. It simply fills the water of the surfaces of a throat and other organs with the substance. A drawing into a windpipe a portion of the gas a stomach is sending to a throat is the means of giving a surface of a pipe a mucus. There is no other cause. A doctor will admit it. The mucus is destroyed by an acid or an alkali very rapidly when it can be placed upon the mucous substance. A chance to do this is only in the throat. A destruction of the gases of the stomach is the only possible cure of croup in the pipes.

A delivery of a strangling child from the distress is accomplished by a wet bandage around the neck. A cold bandage is the best. A start of the forces of the throat

toward the surface will expand a pipe that is filled with mucus. Let every parent remember this. When a stomach is in order a croup will be gone in two hours. A cutting of the mucus to pieces by a sweep of air into the lungs will be performed as rapidly as a wind decomposes snow when the temperature of the atmosphere is above that of the snow.

TEETHING.

Teething is the construction of the teeth through the gums, and it is given a good calculation by an almighty capacity in the nerve of the tooth. The current of electricity in the nerve is the constructor. The decomposed cells of the nerve are the building material. The use of a tooth is to crack a grain and split a vegetable. A greater exhibition of the fact that a current of electricity is a capacitated influence can not be found than in the construction of the teeth. A description of the operation is in the chapter on reproduction. A child is given some pain and annoyance in its teething. The suffering is the first lesson in an education of a world's bestowal. When a crop is all out a new one is commenced. It comes through the gums after the sockets of the jaw are of good size. This crop is wedged in by a growth of the bone of the jaw. When a tooth of this crop is gone it is not to be replaced. Only a want of it is to be given the one who could not take care of it.

A constant saturation of the gums by a diluted alcohol will relieve the pain and assist the growth of the coming teeth. Never give a child the nostrums of a dishonest quack, who is dealing in soothing powders. An opium is the ingredient that does the soothing. Death is caused by it in many cases. The dealer in the fraud should be punished for giving a poison in disguise.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

When a child is so drugged by a physician that its whole nervous system is destroyed a paralysis is of course. This is all we can offer of its cause. The cure is to give no more medicine during the life of the child, and to bathe the whole body with a weak alcoholic wash as often as twice a week. Keep the child well fed with nourishing and easily digested food. In a few years a use of the limbs will be obtained.

WHOOPING COUGH.

This most curious complaint is one that defies the skill of the physician, and cannot be controlled by any means now known. It is a well-considered question, in

case of this disorder, whether any disease exists at all. It is a complaint of considerable importance. The disease is only a consequence of the existence in the atmosphere of a great amount of such affairs as are producing the beautiful frost work of plants upon a window pane or flagging stone; only the emanations of plants in the air.

The complaint which they produce is only a gathering of the water of the mucous surfaces to the surfaces of these objects, the same character of operation that gives a sky an expanse of clouds. All that creates a cloud is the attraction of vapor to a soul of a plant or animal in the sky. The same affair of smaller extent is wiping the throat of the coughing child of its water, and when it is wiped dry a whole string of clouds of water and plant emanations will be coughed out. If it is not swallowed, it is given to the atmosphere again by the cough. If it is swallowed a vomiting is often produced. The cough is a consequence of a dry throat.

The same character of cough is caused by any dryness of the swallow or bronchial pipes. The disease occurs after a winter has released the plant emanations from the snow, whose crystals are produced by the existence of these creations, or after a cold atmosphere has destroyed a zone of tiny plants. The most distressing complaint called diphtheria is by these objects.

Only a child's throat is able to be wiped dry of water by a plant soul. An adult's throat is too large to be thus tormented. In each case of the disease a cure is effected by a swallow of water. No other remedy is of use, and no other is needed. A swallow of water as often as a tickling in the throat is felt will prevent a cough. A swallow

will not be wanted after a current of electricity the earth discharges has wafted the troublesome affairs that wipe the throat to a realm of the sky.

A fever is sometimes produced by the agitation of the body when the disease has commenced. The subsidence of fever is as certain as the cessation of coughing. Only a mere patience with the disease until a spring or fall is passed is necessary to deprive the child of a great deal of coughing and its parents of anxiety.

INGROWING TOE NAILS.

The ingrowing toe nail is a consequence of a tight shoe or improper cutting of the nail. Give the nail a slot in its center.

MUMPS.

A greater volume of blood than at any previous period of a child's existence gives a gland of the throat a great increase in its size, and when the gland is given a contraction of the new mass of corpuscles pressed into it, a good gland for an adult is constructed. This operation of constructing a greater gland in a child's neck is the affair called mumps. Any operation for increasing the size of a gland is a most astonishing

affair in the mind of a professor of medical science. The glands are all constructed by a squeezing of corpuscles from a blood vessel. In the chapter on Reproduction a careful description of the process and of the different glands is given. A good development of the gland of a child's neck is impossible without a species of breaking up of the old glands. This permits a greater construction of the glands, and this is all the breaking up of the glands is for. A great scolding will be given us for destroying a claim that mumps are produced by a "specific poison," but we can bear the scolding. A doctor is a good friend of our work in most cases and it is for his profession that we are penning this work.

In case the cheeks or neck are so contracted by a cold that the glands of the throat cannot be given a considerable breaking up and increase of size, an ovary or testicle is given the work. A mere change of opportunity for a crowded blood vessel to give a gland an increase in size is performed when an ovary or testicle is broken up. In this operation can be seen the cause of the change in the condition of the sexual organs called sexual development. It is only a greater volume of blood giving a greater volume of corpuscles to the ovaries and testicles. We give a complete description of the change in the chapter on Reproduction.

A cure for mumps is in the disease itself. A child has only to "grin and bear it." While a gland of the throat is being changed, a cold must be avoided and so must a dose of medicine.

The symptoms of the disease are first, a chill and fever, then a pain under the ear, which is followed by a

swelling of all the glands of the neck and jaws. The inflammation and pain sometimes extends to to the arm pits. Swelling stiffens the jaws and it hurts to move them. Sometimes a swelling and soreness under the arms occurs.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Cholera infantum is exactly the same as cholera morbus, and the disease is given this term only when it is possessed by infants. (See Cholera Morbus.)

GOITRE.

A goitre is an increase of the gland on the side of the neck, and it is increased, as all glands are, by a pressing of corpuscles from a blood vessel. When a person is a great devourer of food and can do more with a stomach than with a brain, a goitre is possible on his or her neck. A broad brain is always over a goitre. The base of it is only a brute's character of bottom brain, and the person is but a brute in all respects, except in a bit of teaching a world of humanity gave the child. A great crowding of the stomach with food and the blood with corpuscles is the cause of a gland being increased about the neck. All the glands of the goitred person are great as well as this one. A surging blood filled with corpuscles is forced from the

heart over the brain, and a pressing of more corpuscles into the gland over the artery is performed. A broad brain assists in the operation on account of a turn of the artery at the corners of the brain on each side of the head. A goitre is constructed on the stem of the body below the blossom of the person, as a fruit is constructed around a twig at the base of a blossom. The cells of the channels of circulation of the plant afford the fruit, and those of the channels of circulation of the person afford the goitre. Both examples of growth are provided with a means of destruction.

The fruit will decay, and if it is a good fruit it will commence to decay at its center. If it is a bad fruit it will commence at the surface. An orange is an example of the first class; the pear of the second. A goitre commences to decay at the center, and a sac of pus is soon constructed of the whole affair.

The cure is a washing of the goitre three times a day with alcohol, and giving the possessor a diet of fish for a whole year. The goitre should be constantly contracted by an appliance for this purpose. A physician can direct the construction of the appliance. Clip the hair and wash the scalp every day with water and soap.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

The eye consists of a round shell of only decomposed corpuscles of the optic nerve, attached to the optic nerve

as a tooth is attached to a nerve in it, (the outer surface of the eyeball being attached to the muscles of the face about the eyes, by a small fiber of the muscles being connected with the surface of the balls on the right and left sides), and a thin condition of the decomposed corpuscles of the nerve, called aqueous humor, a lens constructed of consolidated humor, and a vitreous humor. The nerve is protruding just through the rear wall of the ball, and it is given a division on the inner side of the ball into a great many fibers, each fiber possessing a capacity of a nerve.

The vitreous humor is only a portion of the decomposed corpuscles of the nerve given a lodgment at the back part of the eyeball, and for about two-thirds of the space from the back side forward. The lens is a double convex object constructed of an amount of consolidated vitreous humor given a lodgment in front of the vitreous humor, and extending nearly across the eyeball, at the point where it is located. The so-called iris is the partition between the aqueous humor and the lens, which extends from the walls of the eyeball, on all sides, to a point about three-sixteenths of an inch from the center of the ball, and which constitutes the colored part of the eye. The space in the center of the approaching parts of the iris is the pupil,—a mere hole formed by the iris failing to close all the space in front of the lens. The aqueous humor is in the front of the eye and behind the cornea. It is another portion of the decomposed cells of the nerve, and it is thinner than the vitreous humor in consequence of being forced around the lens and through the iris, and a partition on the back side of the lens connected with the walls of the eye, called a membrane. This

aqueous humor is the substance that is constantly passing to the nose and consolidating.

The whole of these organs constitute the eyeball, and all the parts of the shell of the ball are but different strata of the decomposed corpuscles, given a consolidation into a covering for the internal affairs. Every part of the eyeball is constructed from the decomposed corpuscles discharged by the optic nerve, except the cornea. The cornea is but a current of electricity of the nerve given consolidation before a child is born. It is exactly the same kind of construction as a cell of any organization in the universe. Its purpose is to afford a cover for the aqueous humor, and at the same time to permit a light to penetrate the eye. It is wholly transparent, and a very curious object. The purpose of the aqueous humor is only to afford a good conductor of a current of electricity of the optic nerve to the surface of the eyeball, where it can come in contact with one in the atmosphere. The discharge of the aqueous humor is caused by this current pressing it out of the cornea and wall of the eye. The purpose of the lens is to afford a diffusion of the light, so that it can strike all the surface of the eyeball back of the lens. The diffused light gives a picture of all objects in front of the eye upon the surface of the ball back of the lens, and this picture is given the brain by the optic nerve. A current of electricity of the brain actually sees it, and this is all it does do. The vitreous humor is but for the purpose of giving the walls of the back part of the eye a condition exactly like the sensitive plate in a camera obscura, on which a photograph is captured. The picture in the eye is but a photograph.

A description of the disorders of the eye is now in order. Short-sightedness is one disorder ; a long-sightedness is another ; failing of the sight from age is another; glaucoma, or curtailment of the scope, or field of vision, is another. The others are called astigmatism, strabismus, or cross-eye, inflammation of the cornea, opacity of the cornea, inflammation of the iris, cataract, inflammation of the shell of the eyeball.

These disorders shall be considered in the order given.

SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS.

When the cornea of the eye is considerably extended forward, by the pressure of the aqueous humor in it, a curtailment of the extent of the sight is produced. The more pointed shape of the cornea is the cause of it, and it is given a slight degree of opacity by the surface of the organ possessing an oblique position with respect to the optic nerve's center; a wall of the cornea being given a diagonal presentation to objects in front of the eye. A change of the character of the sight is obtained, and a further vision, also, by a flattening of the protruding cornea. The great force of the optic nerve which is discharged into the eye, is the cause of the greater pressing of the cornea, and the greater quantity of the fluid in it. There is no remedy for this character of eyeball, and its existence is unmistakable evidence of a good eye in all other respects. A competent oculist can adjust glasses to

the eye that will afford a perfect vision of objects at a satisfactory distance.

OVERSIGHT.

The complaint called long-sightedness is a flattened condition of the cornea, and also of the lens. The lens is sure to correspond in form to the cornea on its outer surface. The disorder is produced by the want of force of the optic nerve, and the person is sure to possess weak eyes, and one which will give the object a quick and poor perception. A chance for a light to pass directly through the cornea and lens is the cause of the stunning effect of objects upon the eye.

The only competent remedy for such a defect is the strengthening of the optic nerve by a good condition of the brain. A good oculist can give directions as to the glasses to be worn.

FAILING SIGHT.

A person is obtaining a stronger optic nerve as age advances, and in some cases is obtaining a loss of its strength. If the strength of the optic nerve is increasing, a short-sightedness only is being given the eye, and a greater distance is wanted for all objects of a small character that are to be seen. All that is wanted, in such a

case, is a better pair of glasses than a cornea furnishes, the same kind of glasses as are necessary in a case of short-sightedness. If the failing of the eye is discovered by a blurred condition of objects seen, it is the consequence of a thickening of the humors of the eye, and this is the consequence of a weakened condition of the optic nerve. All the nerves of the body are equally weak; only a want of strength of the brain is the producer of the difficulty. A good rest of the brain, and a good digestion are sure to give an improvement to the sight in such disorders. A brain is capable of maintaining good eyes as long as a person is living, if it is given a good condition itself.

INFLAMMATION OF THE CORNEA.

An inflammation of the cornea is a consequence of the want of a force of the optic nerve, and it is an attempt at decomposition merely. The brain is always weak with the possessor of the bad cornea, and it should be given strength. A whole group of half-starved children in a squalid part of a city can be seen possessing sore corneas, and the bad air and scanty food of the children are the cause of it. A bright object gives pain to the eyes of such persons, and it must be avoided. All that a hand or finger of the person is raised to the eyes for is to give the cornea a current of the fingers. All rubbing of a painful point is for this purpose, and a world of scientists are unable to discover it. A good food and air and culti-

vation of the strength of the person are the remedies in all such disorders.

OPACITY OF THE CORNEA.

Opacity of the cornea is but a thickening of it. It is getting thicker by a further consolidating of a current of electricity of the optic nerve, and it is always observed in a person whose eyes are closed too much in asking for a blessing and salvation from lost condition of the soul. All such producers of a thickening cornea are getting what they deserve—a loss of sight of the blessings already had. A closing of the eyelids gives a cooping to the current of the nerve, and it will consolidate, of course, in all such cases. A sleep is only to cause as much consolidation of the current as is destroyed in wakeful hours.

STRABISMUS.

Strabismus is the contracted character of a fiber connecting the ball of the eye with a muscle of the adjacent part of the face. The possession of this contraction of the ligaments of the eye is a certain disclosure of the fact that the person's origin was a bird, and when developing was given a neglect of stretching the ligaments on one side of the eyes, or on one side of one of them. The disorder is

permitted only to give people a clue to the origin of a class of people. A person whose eyes, or one of them, are staring sidewise, is copying a stare of a fowl of the dooryard, and the position of the head is the same. The person is watching for a crumb, or to avoid a brick-bat from another person. In most cases a brick-bat is needed by the watcher. And a brick-bat is always in his or her hands.

A turning of the eyes to the nose is another evidence of a want of long ligaments of the eye on one side. This is only a different whirl of the eye, and a watch for a brick-bat is carried on by crossing the operations of sight between the eyes. Such a watcher is apt to need much watching himself, and he is a good musician and dancer as a rule. A cutting of the short ligament is a partial removal of the trouble.

TRICHIASIS.

Trichiasis is a curving of the eyelashes in the direction of the cornea or eye. The hairs will soon destroy the cornea and blind the person. The cause is a want of force of the optic nerve. The eyelashes are invariably the indication of the direction and force of a current of electricity discharged by the optic nerve, and a bending of them downward when a person is sleepy is the accomplishment of the current when it is exhausted. A weary brain is calling for the current of the nerve and the lashes bend downward when it is withdrawn. If the person is a worker,

when sleep is wanted the lashes are gradually given a falling upon the cornea. The cure is barely a rested brain and plenty of sleep.

CATARACT.

A cataract is an opacity of the lens. It is produced by a contraction of the lens in some instances, and in others by a covering of the object with a consolidation of the vitreous humor of the eye. A weak optic nerve is the cause, and the weak nerve is the consequence of a straining of the organ by a particular work when the cataract appears upon aged peo ple—a want of force in both cases. Give the brain plenty of rest, and a doctor a chance to apply a galvanic battery to the eyeball and back of the head. A current of electricity will destroy the cataract. A great care as to the force of the current should be adopted, and only a competent physician should be permitted to perform the operation.

ASTIGMATISM.

Astigmatism, so-called, is but a current of the optic nerve passing out at the sides of the eyeball, and admitting a glimpse of objects to be seen by these side shows. It is a consequence of a very powerful optic nerve, and the person is always a product of a conversion into human form

of a creature that could observe objects by the sides of its eyes. A splendid exhibition of the continued faculties of an animal. A horse is usually the origin of the person.

The disorder is one that can be given no cure, and it is all gone in a score of years. An increase of the thickness of the shell of the eye in the course of years is the operation that nature provides for closing a sidewise peeping at things by persons. A human creature is commanded to look things in their face and by showing his own.

PTERYGIUM.

Pterygium is a growth of muscle from the corner of the eye on the nose to the center of the cornea, and sometimes across it. The cause is a weak optic nerve, which prevents its force from crowding the muscle into its proper corner. The same work of growth often covers the whole eyeball on the front with a thin muscle or membrane, and which blinds the possessor. A very weak and imbecile person is apt to be thus afflicted. So are idiots, and often an idiot is born with this destroyer of sight on the eyes. A cleaving of the covering with instruments is approvable, but a weak eye is always the consequence. A washing of the closed lids with alcohol will assist in giving strength to the eyes, and in removing inflammation. The person must cultivate his or her brain, and improve the capacity of the optic nerve.

INFLAMMATION OF THE IRIS.

Inflammation of the iris is produced precisely as the inflammation of the cornea is. The cure is the same.

INFLAMMATION OF THE SHELL OF THE EYE.

The inner surface of the eyeball is often inflamed, and it is the consequence of a weak optic nerve merely. A strong brain and nerve will cure it. Wash the eyeball on its outer surface, but over the lids, with alcohol. A cure is then certain.

ECTROPION.

Ectropion is a curving of the eyelids outward on their margins. It is caused by a greater current of the optic nerve than is proper. The person is a mere sleeper unless actually compelled to work, and can be all the while sleeping. A waste of force of the brain is given. His lids are but partly closed in sleep. The cause of the sleepy condition was the origin of the person. It was a bird whose eyelids were given a flare and color of flesh always, and who could stand on one leg or on two and sleep for

half an hour, and then change legs in the standing and sleep another half hour. A common turkey and a good sleeper.

The remedy for the disorder is a habit of giving the eyes a perusal of a book of consequence a couple of hours each day.

ENTROPION.

Entropion is only a greater curving of the eyelashes and the curving of the lids also. Both are produced by a want of sleep and rest of the brain.

STY.

A sty on a lid is but a small hair coming through the skin. One occasionally comes through on the inner side and gives the eyeball a scratching. Both are given a cure by a cutting of the lid with a sharp-pointed knife, and a surgeon only should perform the operation. When the hair is growing inwardly it should be pulled out from the outside and given a world of wiseacres for an example of what a nerve will do in the way of producing hair on the inside of a lid when the skin is more solid on the outside of the lid.

AMAUROSIS.

Amaurosis is a scapegoat term for a disease of the eye. A physician can comprehend a weak and imperfectly operating eye, caused by a very debilitated optic nerve; a weak nerve is the cause of the disorder. Give the nerve strength. Only a failing of power of sight is experienced.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYELIDS.

An inflammation of the lining of the lids is but a consequence of a decomposition of the whole surface of the eyeball shell. A poisoning of the flesh is the work; give the eyelids a wash of alcohol, and the brain a competent rest.

GLAUCOMA.

Glaucoma is a contraction of the power of sight, and all the organs of the eye that afford it. A shrinking optic nerve is the cause. A withering of the optic nerve is giving contraction to the whole of the eye. A depression of the end of the nerve is the consequence of a withdrawal of some of the nerve's current. Only a good oculist can adjust glasses to such an eye. The nerve is to be strengthened or the eye is lost. A good brain is the strengthener.

A good brain can give the nerve its normal condition, and no cutting of the eye should be permitted.

PTOSIS.

Ptosis is a weakness of the eyelid or its nerves. The person cannot uncover the pupil by lifting the lid. The cure is a washing of the lid with alcohol until it has acquired sufficient strength.

PUSTULES OF THE LIDS.

A pustule of the eyelid is a small cancer but insufficient to produce a continued corrosion of the flesh. A washing of the eyelids with alcohol is a certain cure. (See Cancer.)

WEEPING OR WATERY EYES.

The flow of water over the under eyelid is caused by a closing of the channel that gives escape to the water from the eyelid to the nose. The channel is closed by a contraction of the muscles of the lid and nose—a result of

the weakness of the person. It is cured by getting a sufficient amount of strength.

TUMORS OF EYELIDS.

A tumor of the eyelid is constructed as a wart is constructed. (See Warts.)

The cure is a caustic of a mild character but capable of decomposing the tumor and creating a scab upon the wound. The scab answers for a curtailment of growth until a skin is formed over the wart.

DISEASES OF THE EAR.

A wanted description of the ear is the first work to be performed in order to capacitate a person for understanding the disorders of the organ. A plenty of descriptions of the form and connections and substances of the different parts of the ear are given by different authors upon the body, and each of them contains a description of the offices of some of the parts, but a complete description of the offices and operations of the ear is not to be found in any of such works. It is the purpose of this chapter to complete the disclosure of the offices of the different parts of the ear, if possible. If it is performed, a dissipation of a considerable amount of mystery concerning the wonderful

organ will be made. It is a fact that a much more simple affair is the whole organ than is now supposed, and a correct description is the most capable of disclosing a simple affair.

An ear is constructed to detect a sound or motion of a current of electricity in the atmosphere; and a perception by the current on a single fold of the brain of a certain character of motions on a vitreous humor of the ear is the performance of hearing. The difference between the ear and eye is the communication of a sound or motion to the brain instead of a photograph, and the order of preparations that is necessary in an ear for this purpose. The affairs in the ear are similar to those in the eye to a great extent, and a philosophy of detecting the character of motion is identically the same as that which gives consciousness to the brain of the character of objects observed through the so-called sense of sight. It is, as in every sense, a consciousness obtained by a faculty of comprehension of an intelligent power. The sense is in all cases a work of feeling or touch.

An auditory nerve is given a termination at a short distance within the skull exactly opposite the orifice of the ear, and it is a membrane of a chamber that the fine divisions of the nerve pass into through the membrane, but there are three divisions of the chamber and as many divisions of the branches of the nerve that pass through the membrane. Each bundle of these branches passes into one of these chambers and the purpose of the division of both chamber and branches is to afford a conception of a greater amount of motions and different motions of the fluid into which the branches pass, the motion of

each of the fluids in the different chambers being different. The difference is caused by the shape of the chambers and their position in the ear. The chambers are in all respects like the chamber in the eye in which the vitreous humor is located, except in shape, and the substance in them is exactly the same, and it is produced by a discharge of the decomposed cells of the auditory nerve into the chamber. Around all these chambers another chamber is made and only by the creation of the three just described within it; it is in this chamber there is a vitreous humor of the same character and it is given the chamber by a pressing of it into it through the membranes that constitute the walls of the other chambers. This chamber and its humor are analogous to the part of the eye that contains the aqueous humor and its contents.

So far we can see a complete correspondence between the eye and the ear except in the form and number of the chambers. In the front of the general chamber and opposite the orifice of the outer ear, a species of pupil exists and it is only a hole in the bone that covers the fluid in the greater chamber, and which is closed on the surface of the humor by the membrane of the chamber passing across it. On this membrane, where it is passing across this hole in the bone, a sound is communicated instead of a light as in case of a pupil in the eye when a lens is reached. A humor of the same character as that in the eye is given a vibration instead of a photograph at this pupil of the ear. A vibration is given it by a small bone that is sitting in the hole upon the membrane that covers its inner orifice, or what may be called end. This small bone is shaped like an inverted tea-cup, its broader end

just fitting into the curious pupil. The bone is called the stirrup of the ear. On its tip or small end another bone is permitted to touch it but it is not connected with it. Its purpose is to give vibration to the stirrup when it is itself vibrated. This bone is permitted to touch another one by its side but it is not connected with it. The touch is for the purpose of obtaining a vibration of the one at its side, and which vibration it is extending to the stirrup. This bone is called the anvil, or middle bone of the three. The one against its side is called the hammer, and it is swinging on a pivot that is attached to the skull just over the orifice of the outer ear, but on the interior of the skull. The lower point of the so-called hammer touches the membrane that closes the inner orifice (or end) of the channel from the outer ear to the great chamber of the location of the bones called middle ear or tympanum. This membrane is called the drum, and it is vibrated by the motion of the atmosphere that enters the channel of the ear. The channel is the way through the skull from the outer ear to the great tympanum or chamber of the triplet of bones.

The outer ear is a flange of cartilage so constructed as to gather the vibrations of the atmosphere called sound. The chamber in which the bones are located is filled with air; the air is obtained through a tube stretching from the chamber to the throat. The air is given a change and circulation by the process of swallowing food or fluids.

The forms of the bones and different chambers cannot be described in any way so well as by a chart or plate of them. The forms of the chambers containing the humor are solely for the purpose of controlling the different kinds of motion in a way to give the auditory nerve a perception

of a great number of different sounds, and to exclude a perception of all that are in the atmosphere of which the brain is not conscious.

An outer ear for gathering a motion of the atmosphere, a channel through which the motion is extended to a membrane that can vibrate as the atmosphere vibrates, a bone that is obtaining the same character of vibration from the membrane, another that is getting the motion from the first bone, another which is receiving it from the second, and a membrane that obtains the motion from the third bone, and a fluid that can be vibrated by this membrane in every way that the membrane vibrates, and three different chambers within this substance containing a fluid capable of obtaining a different character of vibration from the first fluid, and a nerve given division of its fibers into each of these three chambers, and a lining of all the chambers with a membranous substance, are the several instrumentalities for giving a brain a perception of sound.

A description of the different diseases of the ear is now in order.

ACCUMULATION OF CERUMEN.

The accumulation of wax, so-called, in the orifice of the ear is owing to a want of force of the auditory nerve to throw it out. The brain is always weak in such cases, and it gives a weakness to the nerve.

A cure is only a strengthening of the nerve by a strengthening of the brain. The wax is but the decom-

posed cells of the nerve discharged at its end and forced out of the chamber of the ear by a current of the nerve.

ABSCESSES OF THE CHAMBER, WALLS OR MEMBRANES.

A decomposition of the walls of the hollow in the ear is produced by a burning of the walls by a cooped current of electricity. The cooping is performed by a wax in the external channel. This decomposing part is the abscess and it is always a severe pain that it produces.

A warm water in the ear is a cure. Every chamber in the ear is given an abscess in this way only, and all cured in the same way.

POLYPI.

By polypi is meant a wart in the ear. It is produced by a squeezing of the corpuscles of the blood into a cavity of the ear, and it is a very delicate operation to remove one. It is accomplished only by a most skillful surgeon, and it is often a work of but temporary relief. A misfortune is upon the person, and a great one. Give the blood a thinning by a fish diet after the operation is performed, and it is possible that another wart will not commence.

If the blood is only a little charged with corpuscles a wart cannot grow.

OBSTRUCTION OF THE SO-CALLED EUSTACHIAN TUBE.

A pipe extending from the middle ear to the throat permits of a passage of air to this part of the ear. It is sometimes closed, and when it is a partial deafness is caused. The closing is a consequence of a contraction of the pipe, and a weakness of the whole body is a cause of the collapse of the tube.

The cure is a general strengthening of the body. A good digestion and good air are the strengtheners.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EXTERNAL CHANNEL OF THE EAR.

An inflammation of the external channel to the drum is caused by a poisoning of its surfaces by a wax in it. The constant action of the decomposing substance is a poisoning process.

A cleansing of the ear is a cure and it is hastened by a washing of the channel for a short distance with a diluted alcohol. A surgeon should do the washing.

NERVOUS DEAFNESS.

A weakness of the auditory nerve causes a loss of hearing. A paralysis of the nerve is a cause of total deafness. In either case the fault is with the brain. A weak brain is failing to supply the nerve with a sufficient amount of corpuscles and electric current. Only a strengthening of the brain is to be performed in the cure of the disorder. A good blood and a plenty of rest will strengthen the brain.

A CONSOLIDATION OF ELECTRICITY IN THE SO-CALLED TYMPANUM.

An additional coating of the whole surface of the middle ear is often produced, and it is a mere consolidation of a current of electricity in the chamber upon its walls. There is nothing else in the chamber to construct such a membrane from, and there is not a membrane in the body that is not a consolidation of a current of electricity generated by some organ in which or around which the membrane is constructed. An auditory nerve is the generator of the current in the ear. A copying of a construction of a soul is capable of discovery in the operation. The soul is a lining of a cell of consolidated electricity. The cause of the consolidation is a cooping of the current of the nerve in the ear by a wax in the outer channel. The extra

membrane thus created only operates to give a different character of sound to the nerve, and it is often given but a short attention by the person having it. A cure is unnecessary and impossible.

CHAPTER IV.

PHILOSOPHY OF REPRODUCTION.

OFFICES OF ELECTRICITY IN THE BODY.

A complete description of the operations that give origin and development to a human being, is as much an impossibility as the counting of the stars, and solely for the reason that the number of phenomena is so great. A catalogue is beyond the capacity of a person to make. The whole of the philosophy of the operations can be given. This is the purpose of this chapter. A want of description of a great number of the smaller operations of the philosophy, will be no detriment to the work, for the observer of the philosophy can complete the description in a sufficient time, by a careful following of the methods of construction and control, and considering that an intelligence is in the power that is adopting the philosophy and giving it execution.

A commencement of the description to be offered is the statement that all life and animal organization is a so-called spontaneous generation, and that in this work an intelligent power is giving the form and capacities, and the power and consciousness that all living beings pos-

sess, and also that the construction of the body is a continuation of an intelligent power that gives the commencement of the organization.

A discussion of the origin of animal species is not proper in this place, and only a reference to a few of the controlling or more important facts of the operation can be pointed to. In a chapter upon the origin of such species, there can be found a competent disclosure of the whole of the grand order of work for giving a world its creatures.

A commencement of a development of a person, is the act of copulation between parents. A copulation is but a creation of a circuit of electricity that embraces both persons, and which circuit is created by a contact of the sexual organs of the parents, and a pair of lips. In all the offices of copulation by animals, as well as persons, a union of the bodies at two points is a necessity, and without which a conception is impossible.

Every creature is given a desire to connect the mouth as well as sexual organs in the operation of sexual intercourse, and it is but part of the operation. A woman is the only female creature who is permitted to face her companion in the act of cohabitation, and this special giving of a capacity to observe a person who is to be the father of her children, is the provision for bestowing a father's face to a child in a measure, and a father's disposition in a smaller measure. A kiss is bestowed upon the lip of each by each, and this operation is solely for the purpose of giving a current of electricity, obtained by the uterus, a coursing quite around the bodies of both parents. A wise and all-competent author of the affair could see that a circuit of the power would be insufficient if a connection

of the lips, which are over a comb of nerves, was not made. A chance to discover the operation is given in the copulation of all animals, in a union of the lips or the organs connected with the spinal column of the female, with the lips or other part of the male companion, and an exception to this completion of the instrumentalities of a circuit of electricity cannot be found in all the animal kingdom.

The continuation of the operation of copulation is as long as a drawing into the uterus of the female of a soul of a plant, or animal, is being performed. In the case of animal copulation, a soul of a plant is pulled into the uterus through the abdomen walls of the female. In the act of copulation between persons, a soul of an animal is pulled into the uterus through the walls of the abdomen over the ovaries, and all that the ovaries are located at the sides of the body for is to prevent the body of the male companion obstructing the operation while coition is performed. In some animals, as in the horse, one act of copulation is sufficient, and because a pulling into the womb of the female of a plant soul, is possible by one act of cohabitation. The cause of this capacity in the horse, or in both, is the greater activity of the sexual organs in copulation, a fact one can discern by an acquaintance with the animal's sensual propensities. The necessity for a quick accomplishment of this kind on the horse, is the greater want of a power to give creation to offspring in this species, by a double or triple delivery of offspring. In other species, as the cow or bovine order, the act is performed several times, and because the female is not capacitated for conception without, and the want of capacity is a thick and fatty wall to her body.

All human females are unable to conceive when a great amount of fat is covering the sides of their bodies, except in acts of copulation of unusual excitement, and sometimes not at all.

In this construction of a current of electricity, and giving it a circuit, there is the same operation for performing a work of creation or unfoldment, as when a plant is constructed, or a world is given development, or a performance of any affair in which a current of electricity is given a circuit. Only a want of capacity to observe a purpose for a current of electricity in all the affairs of a developing creation, was the cause of a total ignorance of the physiologist and physician, concerning the construction of a child or any offspring of a living creation. The medical profession is to discover a complete solution of the problem in what this chapter contains if what is stated is a fact. It is always to be given acceptance, for the observation of the fact is all that is needed to give it acceptance.

A womb is but a sac of corpuscles given existence for the purpose of furnishing a bath-room for a generation of life, and it was never created until the atmosphere was so deprived of water that it could not afford a generation of a creature. All of the scientists of the globe are unable to discover that a womb is given only to such species of creatures as are existing in a dry element, and that all those which are created in water or in a very damp place, are without a bath-tub in the body for the purpose. A glance at the creatures who are spawning from eggs, will give the great fact at once, and the further fact that only a spawning bed in a damp chamber of the body is a womb.

An observation of the chapter on the origin of species must be had for a greater disclosure of this fact.

The other organs of copulation in the female, are a means for the male organ to approach the womb, and a clitoris for the purpose of exciting a desire for the operation. A veritable penis in the female, is this last named organ, and it is all that she possesses of a faculty for a sensual gratification. Many women are without such an organ of much development, and a cohabitation is of no pleasure to them, and it is not of the slightest consequence in the capacity of the female for conceiving. The mere act is all that is needed to give the womb a substance for a child's commencement of construction. The other affairs are but a covering of the organs described, of such a character as give comfort and good appearance to the abdomen and its base. Hair is given the base of the abdomen above the sexual organs in both sexes, for an absorbing of the ammonia that ascends from the urine, and to adorn the parts. A woman without hair in this locality is a wanton in character, and the absence of hair is the constant excitement of the sexual organ of excitement, which absorbs a current of the marrow in the pelvis, and prevents a hair being constructed over it.

The organs of copulation in the male are the penis and the testicles. A cord is extending from the testicle to the blood at the sides of the body, only for supplying corpuscles for the testicles as fast as they are decomposed. The testicles are but chambers for the deposit of the corpuscles of the blood given through the spermatic cords, and for an excitement of the penis when copulation is wanted by the female; and a periodic discharge of the corpuscles is

performed every few days when copulation does not occur. The decomposition of the corpuscles is but slight when there is no agitation given the testicle by the female, and the agitation is but a contraction of the scrotum. The contraction is a peristaltic motion as in the intestines, and a current of electricity is the operator of the motion. A woman is capable of giving a male person a current of this power that is at once set to agitating a scrotum and the testicles. The consequence is the desire for cohabitation. The desire is only an excitement of the penis, and a gland upon its end is the curious caller for a co-operation with the female. A call is always capable of obtaining a response, when the person is one a woman is admiring, if her judgment is not sufficient to await a marriage for the act. When a consummation of the act is obtained, a complete exhaustion of the parties is also obtained. The female is in a species of trance, and a male is in a condition of delirium for a whole hour or more. The atmosphere is a savior of life in each, and both would die in a few minutes, were it not for the current of electricity obtained from the atmosphere. At the consummation of the act a deep and active breathing of the atmosphere is the means of obtaining what is necessary to save life. When a conception is accomplished, a woman is made to know it, if she is deserving to know it, and it is learned by a sense of complete satisfaction with the act. A discharge of the corpuscles of the testicles occurs as a consequence of a current of electricity discharged by the testicles into the penis and out its channel and pores. The loss of the corpuscles is given replenishment by a pulling of the corpuscles of the blood into the testicles from the blood ves-

sels at the upper ends of the spermatic cords. It is the exhaustion of the corpuscles of the blood in this manner that produces the general debility of the body, and gives a brain a weak and imperfect condition where an abuse of the reproductive faculties is practiced. A sensual person is giving his blood a depletion all the time, if there is opportunity, and only a good digestion and nourishing food continue his strength and capacity to copulate A person of delicate organization is unable to bear the drain to any great extent. This is all a work of this character demands concerning the office of copulation, and it is in fact all there is of it a knowledge of which is of the slightest value to a physician or parent.

The most wonderful of all operations in creation has yet to be described in connection with the operation of conception, and the development of a child. In the comments that are to be given upon these subjects, a necessity is found for the most careful attention of the reader, and without such attention a comprehension of the philosophy is impossible.

A pulling into the womb of the female of a soul of an animal, is the consequence of an attraction operated by the excited uterus upon the affair thus controlled, and the animal copy is merely given an attraction to the surface of the organ as a steel dust or atom is attracted to a common magnet. Around all persons is a forest of the souls of both plants and animals, and such objects constitute the so-called nitrogen gas of the atmosphere. A copy of the plant or animal is but the linings of the cells of the original organization discharged into the atmosphere at the decomposition of the grosser construction. The copy

is without life or power to move, and it is only a gaseous phantom of the original object.

When an animal conceives, a plant phantom or soul is the object pulled into the womb. When a human female conceives a soul or phantom of an animal is drawn into the organ. A reason for such selections is altogether too subtle a matter for discussion at this point, and it is of no consequence in the chapter. A description of the means of choice is to be found in the chapter on the origin of species.

When a soul of an animal is in the body, and in contact with the uterus, it is finally pulled into it, and by a stronger current of the attracting power being on the inner surface of the organ, and which condition of the excitement of the organ is a well known fact. The occupation by the womb of this copy of a creation, is the commencement of a child's construction, and the character of the creature whose soul is employed is to be discovered in all the propensities and traits of the child when it is born.

A child is but a creature of a more capacitated development both in form and faculties. A form is given it that permits a use of the arms and hands in a work of construction of any character of which the mind is capable of obtaining a conception, and a mind is given it that is more capacitated in amount of a particular faculty. These additions to the capacities of the child after transformation are all that are given it more than the animal possessed. In all particulars, except in a use of an arm and in a greater capacity of a particular organ of the brain and a partial change of form of the body, a child is the animal still. A competent person who is without a super-

stition or prejudice is able to observe that this is a fact barely by an observation of the person, and the animal whose soul supplied the origin of the creation. All of the medical profession are accepting a teaching that a child is obtained from a conversion of an insect of microscopical observation that is given the female by the male person in the semen at copulation. The claim is a scapegoat explanation for a want of any understanding of the method for producing a child or any creature that is derived from a copulation of the sexes.

The insect is but a conversion of a cell of the blood into a creature, and one can be found in every particle of stagnant water, or blood, or decaying flesh or plant on the globe, and in every organ of the body when a decomposition of its tissues is taking place. The most contemptible of all speculations upon a natural operation is this theory of the origin of a child, and it is a monstrous disgrace to the whole profession of medicine or physiology. A conversion of such a simple organization as this insect into a human being would be a miracle of astonishing character, and the only one in the whole universe. A want of any knowledge of either the commencement of life or of the purpose or cause of a flow of corpuscles from the testicles at cohabitation is the cause of this disgrace of a great class of otherwise the most competent observers of nature in the world. . It is a shame to permit it to be given a community longer, and it is not to be done in a couple of years after what is to be published in this book is in the physicians' hands.

The use of a semen is only to continue an excitement of the uterus after copulation is performed for a couple

of hours, and it is often the case that a discharge of it at once will destroy a conception. Only occasionally is this possible, but a fact indisputable is the conception of a woman while a constant practice of washing the vagina immediately after cohabitation is performed. The claim is so absolutely foolish it is a degradation to discuss it.

A conception being accomplished a current of electricity of the womb is the operator in the conversion of the animal object into a human being. The whole of the performance is as much an intelligent work of this current as the construction of a coat from cloth by a tailor. It is a far greater amount of intelligence that is operated. It is, in fact, an almighty operation than which there is no greater in a whole universe of operations, so far as intelligence is concerned. The most important and the most astonishing work of a current of the power of creation is the construction of a child and its soul. The construction is the one accomplishment of a power of intelligence that is completing the triumph of creation, or giving a paradise an occupant. When a child is constructed a most astonishing operation is performed in its birth, and it is a prodigy of capacity of a current of electricity. It is but a work of omnipotent wisdom and philosophy of operation.

To give its description in a competent manner is all that is necessary for its acceptance by a world of competent minds. A correct description of a process of nature is all the demonstration of the fact that is wanted by a competent mind, and it is all that can be given. A demonstration by any devices of a mechanism or art is but a delusion and it never fails to mislead the investigator. A work of

creation cannot be copied by a mortal, nor can its process be given illustration when a device of the finite mind is giving it a meddling and a control.

Now when a conception is advanced to the point of a commencement of a construction of the infant, there is simply an appropriation of the cells or corpuscles of the ovaries to a construction of the organs that are made of corpuscles, and not given existence through a process of growth. A child is not growing by a process of cell construction from a digested food until a stomach and œsophagus and swallow and circulation and intestines are constructed. Any person is competent to see that all of these things are to be in a child before it can eat or possess a means of growing, and that some process must be operated to construct these organs before the child can devour any food. Of course if these organs are not produced by a food eaten by the child they must be given creation in another way than growth, and to ascertain in what way it is done a consideration of a work of some sort of power or attractions is necessary. To discover what power it is, it is only necessary to discover what is in a uterus, and it is very easy to discover that only a current of electricity is in it when a conception is accomplished. A physician of course is now understanding that a womb contains nothing of a character of a substance that is capable of being detected.

The most astonishing fact is forced upon the mind that a current of an unseen force is actually performing the wonderful operation of appropriating corpuscles to a construction of a fœtus, and preparing a means for an eating and digesting of food and growing of a child. The

operation is all performed by pulling corpuscles from the ovaries and sticking them around a soul of a creature that is in the uterus. The sticking of them is the work of so-called attraction, and it is a mere work of an intelligent power of placing tiny objects together in a way to accomplish a purpose and give the contact an endurance as long as the purpose of the object requires and no longer.

A construction of all the organs necessary for a commencement of eating and growth is performed in this manner, and all such organs in the body can be found to be but corpuscles of the ovaries given a construction into such organs and that only a corpuscle is in them.

A mere animal brain and spinal column are given the child as the first step in the work of construction, and when it is obtained an assistant is also obtained, as a use is made of the affair in constructing the balance of the organs a current of electricity constructs. A secondary battery is given the uterus, and it is the operator of the construction of the nerves and bones and the marrow in the bones. A bare following of a nerve and marrow of a soul of an animal is performed in the construction of the nerves and marrow of the child, and only such organs as are wanted in the human creation are given a following in this work. The selection is merely the abandonment of what are not wanted, and the abandoned object is given a decomposition in the work of copying the others.

Every monstrosity of a character that is disclosing a creature's organs or any part of them, is but a complete or partial reconstruction of these parts of an animal in the operation of constructing a child, and every such affair is

solely for the purpose of giving people a clue to the origin of a person. It is wholly unnecessary as a consequence of any deficiency of a mother's operations, and when it is only a consequence of a mother's want of force, a child is destroyed before it is born. There is no accident in any affair of creation. A child is just what it is intended to be and only this.

When a spinal column is given a nerve and a marrow for all the bones of the body, a powerful battery is given the uterus for the balance of the work of construction, and from this point only a current of electricity in these organs and the spinal column is carrying on the construction. A brain and marrow and nerve are actually operating a work of giving a child all the other organs of the body. When a brain is complete all the nerves and bodies of marrow are complete, and a stomach is the next work to be performed. From a spinal column possessing only a marrow and cord or nerve, a great organ of corpuscles only is constructed, and each corpuscle is obtained from the ovaries of the mother. A stomach is the object.

A following of the soul of an animal stomach is performed in this work, and a sticking of corpuscles around it is the work. When the stomach is completed an œsophagus or gullet is constructed, and a soul of an animal gullet is merely given a sticking of corpuscles. The gullet is always the same as that of the animal's except in dimensions. The dimension is only a matter of contraction or stretching after the contraction. When a gullet is made an intestine is made, and in this operation a soul of the creature's intestine is but given a covering of corpuscles. When the intestines are completed a means for a circula-

tion of blood is constructed, and it is but a work of packing corpuscles around the soul of an animal's blood vessels as in all cases of construction of organs before a swallowing of food can be made. In all the operations of packing corpuscles around the copies of an animal's organs in the womb, only what organs are intended for a person are selected. The other parts of the soul are destroyed, and given a final dismissal from existence. The whole operation is the execution of a God's capacity for giving a person construction, and the God is the current of electricity in the womb.

When a circulation is provided for, a swallow of corpuscles is made. An instant only elapses after the completion of the channels of circulation before a gullet is, without jaws or any organ at its top, actually swallowing the corpuscles of the ovaries of the mother, and which are brought to the gullet by a current of electricity coming into the stomach through the gullet. When a swallow of corpuscles and their accompanying water is performed, a blood is given a commencement of construction, and only a continuation of the swallowing of corpuscles and a digestion is performed to fill the channels of circulation with blood. All the corpuscles and water that are not given the channels of circulation are passed to the intestines and in them the substances are considerably further digested and a strength given the body of both mother and child by a current of power generated in the operation. All of the offal of the intestines is retained in them until after a birth, and for a very obvious purpose. The child is to give a mother only a most delightful influence, and it is the good influence it gives her that produces a love

for it before it is born. A digestion is but of corpuscles, and it is bestowing nearly all the objects to the circulation; first to fill the channels of circulation, and then to afford a substance for the growth of the organs not constructed, and a current of the good power for a delivery of the child into the atmosphere. Only for the purpose of affording a people a glimpse of a fact connected with the development of an offspring is there given a particle of substance to the intestine or any permitted to remain in the stomach after a digestion is commenced, or at the time of the birth of the child. A world of physicians are to this day unable to fathom the problem of the existence of food in a stomach of an infant at its birth, or of a decomposed food in its intestines, and only a ground for an absurd or worthless explanation of the facts was wanted to have given such a folly to a people. A clue of any character could not be obtained, and a scapegoat of explanation could not be got into the problem. It has been wanting an explanation to this day, and a good one is come if this work is correct.

After the blood is in the channels of circulation a growth commences, and every operation of the previous plan of constructing an organ is stopped. A competent construction of all the organs of the body that are not then constructed can be performed by the process of a construction of cells called growth. Only a change in the method of employing the corpuscles of the ovaries is performed when an eating of them is begun, and it is a most convincing demonstration of the fact that the power that is constructing the body is capable of giving consideration to the operation.

When growth is commenced a construction of cells and a pressing of corpuscles out of the blood and a consolidating of the destroyed portions of a marrow of a brain, bone and nerve are performed. A current of the almighty power of the blood that is passing through it and what is obtained by a burning of corpuscles in the blood is the constructor of cells. A current from the uterus is giving the circulation and it is augmented by a decomposition of the corpuscles in the blood. All that a burning of corpuscles is for is to furnish a current for the blood in addition to what it possesses, and from which a cell is constructed. The construction of a cell is but a consolidation of a current of the power at the orifice of a pore of the blood vessel, and a tissue is but a continuous line of cells given a hole directly through them for a passage of the current to the extremity. The hole is constructed by a burning of the connecting sides of the cells. All the corpuscles of the blood not burned up by a current of electricity in the blood are pressed out of the blood vessels at their turns and greater ends and given a condition of the character called glands. All the glands are but masses of the blood's corpuscles given a corner of the body by a pressing of them out of the blood at a turn or at an end of the channel of circulation. A description of all of these so-called glands will be given as we proceed. A muscle and fat are all the organs of the body constructed by a growth proper, or by a construction of cells as described. In a fat there is simply a packing of the crevices of the body for the purpose of completing its form and symmetry. Every particle of the fat in a person can be removed without destroying life or making the body less capacitated

for a labor or motion or power of motion, and only the operation of taking it away will injure the person. A construction of more fat would commence at once, and it would be in all respects the same kind of matter. The substance is but a mass of cells constructed exactly as a bubble is constructed on a fluid, and a particle of difference between the two objects cannot be found except in the density of their walls. A bubble on water is observed only on account of the vapor around it, and a bubble on a thicker substance is capable of enduring weeks or months.

A muscle is but a lobe of fat given a slight saturation of blood, and the blood is the affair that gives it its color and the character of fiber. A mere burning of the surface of a tissue by a warm blood converts a fat into a muscle. These two conditions of cells are, as was just stated, all that is constructed by a process of growth in the body, and they are all a growth is wanted for. The cells of the glands are but the corpuscles of the blood pressed into the corners of the body where a use can be given masses of cells.

The bones are but consolidated portions of the marrow in them that is decomposed in its operations and cast upon the surface of the mass. This is all that can be said of the construction of bone for the reason it is all that occurs to give a bone existence. A cartilage is only a partly consolidated bone, and a cartilage is always connected with a bone and it constitutes but a portion of one object. A current of the good power that is passing through a marrow is the decomposer of a corpuscle in the marrow, and it is given the organ only for a greater con-

struction of a bone. The process of increasing a bone is as simple as a dumping of sand into a puddle of water. The eyes and ears are constructed by a substance discharged from the nerves that terminate in them, except the lids of the eyes, and a bone of the ear and the outer flange. A nail is constructed from a substance discharged from a comb of nerves that terminates at the base of the nails, and the teeth are but constructions from a discharged substance from the nerves that terminate in them. A chapter on each of the subjects of the eyes and ears must be examined in order to find a complete description of the construction of these organs.

When a muscle and fat are being constructed a gland is being given creation also, and only a pressing of the corpuscles of the blood out of the fluid, where it is given a sharp turn, or is surging in considerable quantity against the end of a blood vessel is the operation of constructing a gland. The purpose of a gland is to operate a power or perform the office of padding a single or a number of organs. Those that exert a power are where a species of attraction for a current of electricity is wanted, and all of them are for this purpose except the liver and spleen. Both these great glands are for the purpose merely of padding a portion of the abdomen. A particle of use of either except this, is not given either of them. All of the other glands are performing an office of giving a current of electricity an attraction from the blood by which a work of power or assistance is performed.

A cord or tendon is but a dried-up portion of a marrow, and the opportunity for it to dry up is the separation of it from the marrow in the bone. A gradual construc-

tion of a bone was a means of separating the marrow from a branch. A tendon is white and solid only because a whole cell was contracted in its construction. A bone is only different in its substance by a decomposition of marrow before it is consolidated into a bone. One end of a tendon is always attached to a bone and the other is in a muscle.

In this connection of a tendon with a muscle and bone and originally with a marrow, and the marrow of a bone with a spinal column, and the spinal column with a brain, and a system of nerves also with the brain, a continuation of a plant's form and branches is to be observed in a human body. A brain is the base of the plant; a spinal column is its trunk; a marrow of the other bones, and the tendons once connected with them, are branches, and the bundles of cells and tissues in a muscle at the ends of the tendons are the bundles of a foliage or spindles of the plant. The nerves are but a continuation of a branch from the base of the trunk. All of this caricaturing of a plant in a person or creature is the consequence of a plant being the origin of an animal, and an animal the origin of a human being—a mere continuation of a portion of a plant that was given conversion into a creature. No power of the human intellect is sufficient to give a denial of this most astonishing display of a construction of a person from the unseen copy of an animal, and of a construction of an animal from a similar copy of a plant. The copy is still seen in both the living orders. It is a fact alone sufficient to forever blast the degrading folly of a theory of animal origin as given by the noted Darwin, but it is but a speck of the evidence of a correct and different claim

of such beginnings of animal organizations. A chapter upon animal origin must be examined in order to give the reader a comprehension of our idea of a work of a Creator for giving a world a suitable kingdom of animals.

A skin is but a slight decomposition of the surface of a muscle and fat. Only a slight burning of the outer cells of the body by a current of electricity gives a person a skin. The operation is precisely the same as a construction of rind upon a fruit or vegetable. A shell all over the skin is constructed by a cell of the marrow that is decomposed and cast on the surface of the marrow and not converted into bone. All the substance of decomposed marrow is given a bone or forced out to the surface of the body through the pores and constructed into hair or a rind over the body. Over a marrow bone a hair is profuse, and where a flesh is deep it is very meagre. The greater the marrow the greater the amount of hair over it. The brain produces the most. A force discharged by the marrow in its decomposition is the producer of the hair over the marrow, and the substance of the character of that of the hair that is not given the hair is washed around the body in the blood and cast upon the whole surface of the body.

A control of this as in every operation of the body by an intelligence in the power that is operating is the cause of the wonderful competency of the work.

A closing of this chapter can be made by a description of the abuses of the reproductive organs, and a cure for their injuries and the consequences of the injuries upon the organization.

ABUSES OF THE SEXUAL FACULTIES.

When a youth of either sex has acquired a quantity of blood sufficient for a corpuscle to be spared from it without injury to the body, a commencement of a development of the glands of the body is made, and the acquisition of a capacity for begetting or bearing children is only a development of the glands of the sexual organs, and a strengthening of the organs connected with them, and an increase of the size of each.

All that the change is for is to give capacity for a procreation of the race. A girl is given the change at an earlier age than a boy for the reason that she is more capable of bearing a change, and a capacity for bearing a change is in the fact that a waste of corpuscles of the ovaries with the female does not occur at the act of copulation as with the male. The discharge of the ovaries is into the uterus, and a strength is given the woman or girl by a decomposition of the corpuscles in the organ. A waste only is the consequence of coition in the male. As a general fact a girl becomes capacitated for child bearing at the age of thirteen, and a boy at the age of fourteen.

A difference in the degree of development is but a consequence of a difference in the development of the circulation. When a development capable of begetting children has occurred, a mother and father of children are created, so far as capacity to cause a birth of a child is concerned. A use of the capacity is for this purpose, and for causing an affection between the father and mother. A waste of the power for creating children is the most unendurable of all possible wastes

the body by an operation of its faculties, and only a glance at the construction of the organs of procreation and the habits of people in all conditions of life is wanted to demonstrate this fact.

An abuse of the organs is only an increase of the waste of the blood's corpuscles. Only a greater waste, and in a way to permit a separation in a few hours of the fresh corpuscles of the blood from the decomposing portions. The abuse is given a consequence in the weakening of the blood in respect to corpuscles, and in a weakening of the nerves in point of strength. All the nerves of the body and the brain and the marrow in the bones are given a great excitement at the act of producing an excitement of the sexual organs, and a prostration of each of these is produced by an abuse of the power of the procreative faculties.

A proper use of the passions is cohabitating of the sexes about once a week, and in a very strong couple as often as twice a week. Perfect strength and power of mind are then preserved. An abuse of the passions in an unnatural way is a complete destruction of a power of the body and mind without obtaining an equivalent from the opposite sex. In a natural exercise of the faculty, each person can compensate the other for a loss of power in a measure, and a use of the organs without a companion for an object of the indulgence is without this compensation.

A most certain cause of death is the bad practice, and it is only a question of time when the death will come. A few years are endured by some, and a few months by others. Only a guardian of the person in a world unseen

gives a longer lease of life to such an abuser of his organization. This guardian is a current of electricity in the atmosphere, and it is never favoring such a debauchee unless a capacity for a considerable good work in the world is possessed by him or her. Almost all of such persons are dead within five years from the commencement of their bad practice.

In the articles on diseases a cure for a consequence of an abuse of the body by a masturbation is given. It is unnecessary to give it again here.

CHAPTER V.

ORIGIN OF ANIMAL SPECIES.

A consideration of the origin of animal species in this work is only to supplement a chapter on the offices of electricity in the human body, and the philosophy of reproduction. A want of a following of the work into a kingdom of animals would be a serious deficiency in the work. All, of course, that can be offered in a work of this kind is a bare glimpse of the philosophy of the mighty plan of giving a world its creatures. The plan is mighty both in extent and in method. A most degrading and worthless proposition is offered the world in what is called the Darwin theory of evolution, and it is accepted by the so-called scientists, almost without exception, and it is given an attempt at swallowing by a clergy. Every person of any considerable competency of mind who is not given all he is believing by a preacher of science, is able to see that there is no possibility of the theory being correct, and all such people are satisfied that a discussion of its absurdity is unnecessary. The proposition is that at the commencement of giving animal existence some character of substance was possessing an inherent power of working itself into an animal and that one or many minute creatures of

some degree of organization were thus brought into existence, and that in a considerable time by the force of what are called environment and a change of food and climate, a change was obtained in the form of the earliest of creatures and a most wonderful increase of the size of many was thus obtained. That in a further period of time a still further change was produced in the then existing creatures, and by the same influences, and that a great many of the species thus given existence were completely destroyed by a change of climate, or a change of food, or its absence, and by a destruction of the stronger by the weaker. That every change was without any control or operation of law except what a chance condition of affairs or chance change of climate or chance existence of the stronger was permitting, and that all the survivors were better classes of animals than those that perished. A particle of idea that a certain operation of creation called natural law, or of a creation as a result of law, or that a mind of any character was concerned in the operations of giving origin to the creatures, or that any work of intelligence was ever operated in a creature's constitution, or that any object or substance except what is considered matter was in the whole of the creation, is not given in the work of the author of the theory, or by any of its apostles.

The entire affair is but a scheme for explaining the existence of a world of animals without admitting that a God or a law, or any object was concerned with or connected with it. Every particle of the work is but an effort or part of one to convince people that all creation is but a chance affair and that a claim that any intelligence, or plan or control of the operations of nature is a fact, is but a folly. The

author was of this belief and he was merely attempting to make all others believe it. He is without a follower except a class of persons who are of the same condition of mind. A person is not on the earth to-day who can admit for a moment that this theory is a fact, unless it is one who is only capable of believing that a matter is the foundation of creation, and that all changes in it are but chance affairs. One who is of a different opinion cannot believe this theory. The proposition is but a mere means of preparing a people to accept a correct and demonstrable disclosure of the beginning of animal and human creatures, and it was given the world only for this effect. A particle of the proposition will not be given belief in a-half score of years, and all the so-called scientists of the world who are so enthusiastically declaring that the gospel is correct, are to commence a denial of the hypothesis in less time and assist in getting it disbelieved by all others. No effort of the believers of the gospel can stay its destruction for a single hour, and its destruction is already begun. When a purpose of any affair or object is completed a death of the thing is come. Even now at least one-half of the teachers of popular science are becoming disgusted with the proposition and are giving it silence in their work.

A wholly different and perfectly acceptable and demonstrable explanation of animal and human origin is given in the work of the author already in the hands of the people, and a word of contradiction or discussion of its facts will never be given while a people are inhabiting a globe. It is but necessary to know what the explanation is to become satisfied that it is correct, and a dunce in capacity is the only person who is not convinced.

The present article is but a synopsis of that work, but it shall be quite enough to give a clue to the entire philosophy of the construction of animal orders and human races.

A creature is but a plant given a greater development.

A person is but a creature given greater development. A vegetable kingdom is converted into an animal kingdom, and an animal kingdom is converted into a human kingdom.

All that is necessary for the giver of these propositions to do in order to satisfy a people that they are correct is to give the necessary explanation of the *modus operandi* of the conversion of one order into another, and then disclose the evidence that the process was actually performed by showing the correspondence of the copy with the original, and pointing out the continuing parts of the original in the copy, and the degree of the change that took place.

This work is perfectly within the power of a person to perform and it shall be done in this chapter, so far as to disclose the operation and perform the comparison of a few of such classes of creatures with their origin, and to point to the continuing parts of the original in the copy. The work shall not be deficient except in a want of a comparison of all the animals with the plants of their origin, and a comparison of the human races with the creatures that furnished their origin.

A balance of the comparisons of such orders with their origin will be all that will be lacking of a complete disclosure of the whole of the great wonder of the origin of animals and of man.

It will not contain a fact that is consistent with the so-called Darwin theory, or a proposition that supports it. All there is in the work of the famous author of the so-called evolution theory that is not to be denied in what this work will contain, is the fact stated in the work of this person that a human capacity is the same as that of a creature except in extent.

A commencement of animal existence was a consequence of a plant's decay. By decay is meant decomposition. By decomposition is meant only a passing from one condition of substance toward another in the direction of a common influence called electricity—a bare return of matter to a condition of this power. When a plant decayed, a soul of the plant was given the atmosphere, or, if it decayed in the water, the water was its recipient. The operation occurs to-day and it always will while plants are grown. A creature decays or dies, and its soul is given the atmosphere or water, according to the element in which it perishes, as in case of plants, and this operation was and always will be operated. From a plant soul a creature was and now is constructed. From an animal soul a person was and now is constructed. Every species of plant that has existed has been given an advancement of its character into an animal. Every plant that is to be given creation on the globe is to be given a similar advancement. A copying of every species of plant in an animal construction is the plan or so-called law of developing creatures. All plants that are now coming into existence or that are hereafter to come into existnce, that are quite original in form, are only small creatures, and are not greater than what are called weeds or vegeta-

bles. All such new orders of plants are given a copying of the character of insects or worms or small reptiles as fast as one is given a decay, and all the small creatures of every country that are coming into being at this time and were without any discovered existence before are such animal creations, and the fact of the originality of their existence is made known only in the countries where a people have for a great while observed all the creatures of the country that existed before the coming of the new object of animal creation. In uncivilized countries the originality of a creature is not suspected.

A human race obtained its origin of a creature in the country where the race is found to-day, and which place has always been the dwelling of the race since it was created. A small portion of the people of the Caucasian, Gothic and Irish races are to-day out of the country where they were given origin. All the other races are at their dwelling place, original domicile, except a few persons of the order, and these are gone from a more desired dwelling only because a compulsion operated to separate them from it. All savage races are without any departures from the place of their origin. The half civilized races are given a meager number of departures. The wholly civilized races are given a considerable departure.

When a vegetable kingdom was only corals of the ocean, all creatures were but corals animated, and given a most astonishing copying in the construction of the shells and figures on the creatures. When plants of the order of ferns were developed a radiate or fish, according to the degree of development of the plant, was given creation. When a branched plant was developed a creature possess-

ing branches was given origin, and in the legs of all creatures only a copying of the branches of a plant are observed. A coral branch furnished a turtle's or crab's legs; a short branch on a fern furnished the fin of a fish; a considerable branch on a species of pine furnished a leg of a greater creature; a greater development of a pine, such as a fir, gave origin to a cat-like creature, and all the varieties correspond to the degrees of development of the same species of plant. A foliaceous plant was a more developed object, and it gave origin to a bear, and a great number of the species of great birds, and a blossom on the plant to all the other species of birds. A correspondence of animal creations in matter of development of organization and form, with plant development of organization and form is as complete and as observable as a correspondence of a photograph with the objects given a picturing is capable of being seen in all the past and present orders of the two kingdoms. A single departure from the fact cannot be found, and one never will be found.

A most wonderful and important fact connected with the operation of giving a soul of a plant or creature a change into a being of better organization than the object giving the soul possessed, is the work of a current of electricity which is the performer. The term electricity is employed in this discussion, and throughout the whole book, only that a person may understand what power is referred to when a description of the force of creation is given. The same name is given the power that all persons are giving it.

In a conversion of a soul of a plant or creature into a better object, a work of both power and intelligence is per-

formed, and in this wonderful character of operation a glimpse is obtained of the momentous fact that the power is the mighty worker called God. Only a perception of the certain fact that a current of electricity is a part of God, and that all the currents of a solar system is all of God is wanted by a human family in order for the people to comprehend the condition of the Creator and his character.

A practice of observing the manifestation of intelligence in a body of a person or creature is all that gives a person, a scare when it is proposed that a current of electricity out of a person or creation is intelligent, and this scare is barely a change of the operation of observing a fact. A person who is astounded at the proposition, and at once flings back a denial of the fact as though it was a matter of course that an intelligence is a possession of a person or creature, and that it is not possible anywhere else, has but to be given what is already in his mind to stop all his protest against the fact. He already knows that a person without electricity is without intelligence or life or power. He already knows that the body is but an instrumentality for its operation in an individual, and a recalling of these facts is the end of his objections, or any possible objections to the fact.

A conception of the fact that a current of this power is precisely as capacitated in all respects when out of a brain as when it is in one is but barely acknowledging what every one knows, namely, that a current of a power manifestly like electricity is operating a person. It is but this acknowledgment.

A plant soul obtains a current of electricity from a

body of water or a diffused water of the atmosphere called vapor. The current is the one that is uniting the oxygen and hydrogen, and it is merely transferred from the water to the unseen object in the water or vapor. If the object is in water, a species of jelly is constructed, and the jelly will be exactly the same in shape and figures as the plant that had perished and given a soul of itself to the water. Every jelly fish on the shores of the continent is a plant soul given exhibition by a collection of hydrogen gas around its surface and around its cells, as the soul is copying the grosser cells.

The hydrogen is only what was in the water at the time the soul of the plant was given it. Water is constituted of oxygen and hydrogen. Hydrogen is but a fine smoke. It is its dark color that gives a blue aspect to the sky and distant objects. A current of electricity that united the oxygen with the hydrogen is given to the soul of the plant, and when it is in this object it attracts the hydrogen thus liberated to itself and the operation is performed as quickly as a flash of lightning is given. It is always done in the dark.

Now in every jelly fish of the world can be seen the very work of the origination of species, and every person who can observe one is only observing a complete destruction of the so-called Darwin theory.

When a plant soul is in water a conversion of the affair into a creature is as certain as the existence of a current of electricity in the water, and in every part of the world where the water is above the temperature of fifty degrees Fahr. it is being performed.

Every actual mollusk, and by this term is meant a

simple flesh covered with a shell, and the body possessing no organs for motion when a shell is on it, is but plant nut or leaf given conversion into a living object as just described and a particle of practice of procreation is not performed among them, and a bed of them cannot be found except where nuts or leaves are falling into the water, or being washed from a place where they are falling into a stream. Every oyster is a walnut given a conversion into a thing a person can eat. Every particle of the foolish hypothesis of the breeding of the oyster or other most simple mollusks is only given for the want of a fact concerning their origin or creation. Every oyster bed is under a walnut grove, or in its vicinity, and a world of obtainers of the good food have never been able to discern that a walnut from the tree over their heads was the cause of a living object of a similar form in the water or mud.

A pointing to the fact that in a water of a temperature of fifty degrees Fahr. all plant souls can come into possession of life and animal character is performed barely to disclose a part of the process of giving animals to the world. The water of all oceans and streams or fresh water in ponds is possessing the fact that a plant is converted into a creature when its soul is wholly out of the organization.

When a plant has been given a considerable decomposition on its surface a jelly (commonly called slime) is found on its surface. No one knows where the slime comes from, or from what it comes. A mere construction of a jelly, as in case of a jelly fish, is given the surface of the plant or log, and it is a commencement of the operation of converting a plant into a creature. All that is wanted to

convert the entire plant into a jelly-like creature is a continuation of the same temperature of the water that is possessed by it in warm weather. All that permits a whole plant, even a tree that is under water, being converted into a great creature as a great reptile of the world once was, is a constant warmth of the water, and a plenty of the element. In cold latitudes a conversion is not performed and because the cold destroys the slime each winter. In warm or rather in hot latitudes the process is constantly operated and a snake is given the water as often as the small plants of the grass species are completely decomposed. The common water snake is given creation in the waters of a stream or swamp in temperate zones, and a quiet condition of the water is all that is needed of the element to permit the astonishing performance.

A venomous reptile is given creation in the sluggish waters of the southern climate, and the fang is but a consequence of a broken root of the plant, given a bleeding construction in the creature's mouth. Only a greater root was employed in constructing a tooth in this class of snakes.

An alligator or crocodile is but a pine or species of the plant in the other countries of the world given a conversion by the same process, and it is done in the Ganges and Nile this very day. All that prevents it being seen is the performance of the operation in the night, and where a people are not disturbing the water or giving it a visit. A competent proof of the astonishing fact is in the appearance of crocodiles in a stream where all that were in it were destroyed, and the further fact that a crocodile is not passing into a confluent stream, or going out of one

into a greater one. This fact is already discovered by the people on the banks of the old and famous rivers of Africa and Asia. When a person is given a fact as startling as this is, the only operation of the mind is a defiance of its acceptance, and the defiance is barely a protection of conclusions already in the mind. Only a want of investigation is preventing the fact becoming generally known for a few years.

All species of animals are given a capacity to reproduce the species, except the smaller creatures of a more simple organization or without any organization. The reason for this is the gradual and certain change of the condition of the atmosphere, and a change of the character of plants which are falling into the water that is warm enough for a construction of life to be possible. This faculty is but another exhibition of the wisdom and power of a current of electricity in the water, that performs a conversion of a soul of a plant into a creature in a womb of this character.

A general march of progress of all the operations of creation is the plan of a creative power, and a want of capacity for a step of progress is never existing. A crocodile is given capacity to deposit eggs, and so is any species of creature that can be given creation in water. A womb is not wanted, and it is a perfect demonstration of the fact that only a sufficient amount of water is wanted in the atmosphere, for a generation of life in this element. Only such creatures as are given a dwelling on the land, and whose forms place their bodies above a damp ground, are given a bath tub in the body for a place of generation of offspring. A bird is the only exception, apparently,

and when it is given consideration that its egg is a womb only, and that it requires a warmth of the body to give it a generating power, or, rather, to continue a generating power, it is observed that there is, in fact, no exception.

What a grand explosion of the most constantly paraded Darwin hypothesis is this most undeniable fact that all generation of life is in a water or vapor, and that a plant is only to be decomposed in warm water for the production of an animal. It is but a day when all people are to observe it, and it is then a part of every child's education.

Now, in respect to the creation of all small creatures that are occupying damp and dark places, it is but necessary to state that all of them are but the plants of the same places given a conversion of the character described, and all of them are but gaseous constructions around a plant soul. All insects that are given a spontaneous generation are given only a consolidated gas for a body; when an egg is given development in the creature only a consolidation of a gas around a plant cell is performed, and the difference in the two operations is simply in the fact that, in a spontaneous generation, a complete insect is made at once, and that in a growth of one a food is given conversion into a gas, and which is consolidated about the soul of the plant. A great stomach of the insect is only a gas retort. The egg is only a mere cell of a plant given a bit of gas in the insect's body. All actual insects are plant souls clothed with oxygen and hydrogen gas. The water of their bodies is given them by a partial separation of the oxygen from the hydrogen, and the whole of the body is obtained from a vapor of water, or from water

in a body. The whole of the bodies of the simpler mollusks are but the gases of water given different degrees of separation, and then consolidated into what is supposed to be a flesh. A certain degree of heat will convert the supposed flesh into a gas, and this can be discerned when one is being boiled. A froth is given the water to the extent of the creation of a gas from the body of the creature.

When a bit of investigation is given this proposition, another explosion of the applauded Darwin theory is given a community. When a person will only consider what is now stated, his acceptance of the fact is a necessity. The only cause for so long a delay in an uncovering of all the processes of animal creation, was a want of conception of the character of electricity. All were wanting an understanding of the power that could create an animal, and of what was controlling it.

The plants that are given a change into insects are the tiny affairs that grow in all places, but in some species of insects a mere cell of the plant is given a change. In some a very small blossom and in others a couple of leaves and part of a stem that bears them are given the conversion. Every insect is but the whole or part of a plant, and it is always a part that is most developed. The cause of insect organizations being created at this period of the world, in great quantities, by a so-called spontaneous generation is merely the amount of water in the atmosphere where a generation takes place. A water is all that is wanted for a current of power to do the work of conversion, and it is all that can give a substance for a body of the creature.

A day long past was a day of clouds and partial darkness of the atmosphere. When this was the fact a greater creature could be given origin as well as an insect, and all that is to-day preventing the origination of as great creatures as any in existence is the absence of vapor in the atmosphere to such an extent that a current of electricity is insufficient to give form and organization to the objects a greater plant species is giving and has given the atmosphere. This astounding proposition is as demonstrable as the existence of cows and horses, and it is given demonstration by merely a pointing to a few facts already observed, some of which are constantly observed.

A shower of worms is understood when a disclosure of the fact that the souls of jointed stocks of grass are given an animal construction in a cloud in a warm night, and after the grass has been destroyed over the country. The occurrence is in the fall or early in the summer. A garden is disclosing a great number of bugs on the same occasions and a person cannot ascertain from what or where they were given creation. In both these appearances of animals only a generation of creatures from plant souls is performed and a bug is but a small vegetable of a garden or farm come into animal character. Every one is given a creation in the night in a cloud of vapor in the atmosphere. A considerable number of great bugs are all at once buzzing around a person in a warm and damp air of the evening; at daylight they are half dead on a ground or floor. Only a few hours of existence are given them, and this in the dark. They are all blind and they disclose this fact by a bunting of all objects in their path as they fly. One of them is as easily mashed as

a canary's egg when it is stepped on or given a thrust with a stick. Only a speck of water is in it. This dry and coarse affair was only a plant soul in the atmosphere when the sun went down. It was given a clothing of oxygen and water in an hour afterward, and a power to come about a family circle and give members a start. All it is for is to give the atmosphere a clearing of gas of a bad character in a warm night and all insects are this purpose. A clearing of the atmosphere of a portion of its so-called nitrogen is the purpose of all insect creations. A scare is upon the world when a fact of the character we are giving is fully comprehended and generally known. All the gas called nitrogen is but the amount of plant and animal souls in the space around the world. There is no nitrogen gas that is anything but the emanations from plants and animals of the character just described. Over an ocean where its bottom is not covered with plants no nitrogen is existing, and a sailor is given a perception of its absence in a desire to sleep and be in a quiet condition. He is able to get into a hammock and dream of a world of objects on a shore. The brain is more active and clear and a breath is more free.

When a great mass of jelly is precipitated from a cloud at a great elevation in the atmosphere a commencement of a great creature is cast upon the earth from a vapor. When a stringy substance like the slime on a plant in the water is given a descent upon the earth from an elevation, another commencement of a great creature is cast upon the ground from the sky. When these substances are red, as they sometimes are, it is because a burning of the jelly occurs in the descent as in all rapidly descending objects.

All these affairs are observed in a period of considerable time in the warmer countries, and their cause has been a problem of the greatest interest to the scientist. The stare at a great mass of what appeared to be bloody jelly showering down over quite a territory, was as excited as a stare at a rainbow by a Hebrew in patriarchal days. The great problem can be given solution, and it is given one.

The conversion of a mass of jelly into a walking organization or a swimming one is the next subject for consideration. What could do it, or rather what did do it? A child or offspring of an animal can be given construction in a womb, all must admit. A chick is constructed from a mass of jelly in an egg, is a fact all must admit. What does this is a question of precisely the same character as the other. It is the same question only.

A jelly of the vapor is a gas around the soul of a plant in the vapor, and it is given its attraction to the soul by a current of electricity in the soul or plant emanation. Now a creature is produced from the jelly by this current, and it is obtained by the power wanting instrumentalities for its operations. Only a purpose of the creation of the animal causes the construction of it, and this purpose is observed by the current in the soul. A construction of instrumentalities of the power for performing a purpose of a particular character is a mere fulfillment of an office of the will or power of this almighty influence. A conversion of the jelly into all the organs of the creature is but a separation of the parts into objects or organs given device by the good controller. A proof of this is within reach, and it is to be given another good stare by a people when it is pointed to.

The most astonishing disclosure of all in this work is the confirmation of a claim in a Bible that all creatures were actually spoken into existence by a Creator. A declaration of this character, unaccompanied by any explanation, is what was and now is giving all investigators a subject for discussion, and a thing to defend or dispute.

A settlement of the question is come, and it can be found in a consideration of a mere change of form of a caterpillar in a cover of consolidated gas, or in a conversion of a soul of a creature into a child in a womb, or of a plant soul into an animal in a creature's organ of generation of offspring or in all instances of generation of life. A caterpillar is given a change by a decomposition of all its body, except what is wanted for a butterfly, and the gas of the balance, obtained by the decomposition, is given a consolidation into the organs of the butterfly a worm did not possess. A beautiful creature is thus constructed. In a mass of jelly a decomposition of all that is not wanted in the animal is performed and the gas is converted into the organs the jelly does not possess. Of course no proof of a conversion of gas into actual organs of a creature can be given except by disclosing the fact that there is nothing else from which the portions of the organ not in the jelly is in the vicinity of the jelly, and by a reference to the caterpillar construction, and the bodies of all insects, and many mollusks.

The same operation precisely as that operated in a jelly of a walnut's soul to create an oyster is given performance in the construction of a great creature from the jelly of a great plant. The only thing that assists in a

greater construction of organs in the greater creature is the greater development of the greater plant.

A still more astonishing fact is now to be offered. It is in the statement that an original creature was only a gas when given construction, and that no creature was ever anything more until a copulation of an animal of a certain degree of development with one of the same origin with a greater development was performed. This was the commencement of the process of growth, and a world was given its animals, as it is now given a portion of its insects, by a use of a gas, until a water was so much out of the atmosphere that a gas of hydrogen character could not be obtained in sufficient quantity to construct them.

A complete destruction of a Darwin theory is in this fact, and the fact is as capable of proof as any given. When a creature possessing a womb was created it was of a more delicate and developed character than the male, and it was given a capacity for bearing a fruit of its organization, and a means of obtaining a fruit. A plant of the species from which the male was given origin was simply more developed when a female was given construction and, in fact, was so much developed that it bore a fruit. A copying only of the practice of the plant in bearing a fruit was given the female to perform in the bearing of offspring.

A degrading conception of creation as taught by a school of investigators is to be given a dismissal if but this one fact can be comprehended. A perfect and all-sufficient disclosure of a cause of a female sex in all orders of living creatures is to be given by a careful consideration of what is here offered. A more delightful concep-

tion of what was performed in giving a male animal, or, with reference to this fact, a male person also, is obtained when it is contemplated that a more delicate and refined form of a female was not only the consequence of a greater development of a plant that was the origin of both sexes of the order, but that an attachment for her was given the male by her superior development. What an astounding fact for a good and wise person to observe—a preparation of a companion for a male animal or person by giving a more capacitated plant a development into a more beautiful creature or person than a male creature, and one that could attract by a superiority of construction a work of procreation from her more incapacitated companion. A startling and all-important fact is yet to be offered in this connection, and it is in a day to come to give a person a consideration of the superiority of the female sex.

The wise and all-omnipotent power of the atmosphere called God is in every part of a world and with every order of living creatures absolutely favoring a female sex and performing a great amount of work for her. It is in the operation of giving her a means of controlling a more undeveloped companion, and it is everywhere performed. A control is in the perception by the male order of a better mind in a female than is possessed by the male. A consciousness of a fact of this character is in every person's mind of both sexes, and it is only a shadow of a fact that is thus far obtained. The fact is disclosed only as fast as a male sex can make use of it and it is in this disclosure that a female person is given a perfect control of her own person in the whole of the world to a greater degree than would otherwise be possible. She is, as a rule, the con-

troller of her own virtue or chastity. A glimpse of the superior qualities of her organization on the mind of the male person is the abasher of a dastard's lust. In what is now stated a glimpse can be had of a use of a current of the strange power called electricity in giving a world its creatures and it is but a glimpse of the astonishing amount of its operations. A bare clue to a world of wonders of the grandest and most important nature. When a few competent minds are possessed of the clue a competent following of the evidence is to be made and all of the problem is to be given a disclosure of its actual facts.

The most astonishing of the whole of the operations, is, perhaps, the construction of the soul of an organization. This work is to be given a consideration also, and when it is, a glimpse is obtained of a construction of a world of what can be called spirit creations.

A spirit of any natural organization is constructed by a lining of a cell of the organization while it is developing, a mere consolidation of a surface of a whirling current of electricity in the cell of a plant, animal or human being. A protoplasm is this whirling current in a cell, and it was detected by a powerful microscope's assistance in a scientist's investigation. All that gives the current an observation, or rather all that discloses its existence and motion in the cell, is the roil it obtains by a decomposition of a speck of substance in the cell. The roil is whirled by the current as a soil of earth is whirled in an eddy of water.

This whirling is but to give decomposition to a speck of substance, and it is only a preparation of a greater current of electricity in the cell. When the speck is decomposed a current of the power is given the cell from it, which

increases the one already in it. The increase of the current causes a portion of it to be pressed out in the direction of the streaming of all the current of the plant or creature, and when it is out the puff is converted into a cell at the surface of the one from which the current is discharged. The most convincing proof of this is an examination of the operation only. It can be actually observed. Every bubble constructed on a fluid in a state of agitation is the same character of object as the cell in the plant or living organism, and it is constructed in the same way. A decomposition of a portion of the substance of the fluid furnishes the current that is converted into the bubble. The bubble could not be seen if it was not covered with vapor and it is only a glimpse of it that is obtained by the vapor's office. When sugar is boiled or agitated a bubble of considerable density is constructed and it will continue even months.

Now while this whirling current is in operation the surface of it is given a consolidation, as a puff of the current is given a consolidation on the side of the cell. A soul of a cell is thus constructed. A whole soul of a plant or animal or person is the whole of such linings of cells. Every organ of the body not constructed of cells is given a soul of the same character by a covering of the specks of substance, as a lung or brain is shrouded by a membrane. A gland is constructed of the corpuscles of the blood that are pressed out of the fluid at sharp turns of the vessels, or at the ends of great ones. A corpuscle is but a cell of a plant or animal given the blood from the stomach when food of these substances is digested. Each of these corpusles is given a lining as well as the cell in the fat or muscle

When a close inspection of a cell or a gland or a bone or any part of a dead plant or creature or person is made, a discovery of the want of something in the cell or other part of the organization is existing. A hair is sure to disclose it, and by its mere brackish character. A muscle will disclose it by a more rapid decomposition than is performed in one when a life is in the body. A collapse of the whole organization takes place after death of the organization, as soon as a soul is out of one.

In a plant a soul departs only when the whole object is falling to pieces, and only as fast as it does fall to pieces. The soul of the portion that is decayed is but continuing its connection with the balance of the soul. This is a means of continuing a soul intact, and it is operated in all animals and human organizations. A separation of the soul cannot take place, and it is given demonstration in the pain and other feelings experienced in the place of a lost limb by a person. An animal cannot describe a similar feeling in its misfortune.

A dog or cat or horse or, in fact, any creature, is as capable of having a consciousness of a soul of a part of the body giving pain or aggravation when it is in a condition that would have given the part pain when it was on the body.

A grand procession is seen in this method of construction and perpetuation of a soul. A copy of the form of the soul giving object is given the atmosphere. A copy cannot be destroyed by anything but a current of the almighty and intelligent power of creation. All that prevents its destruction by fire or any decomposing influence is the protection of it by a current of electricity

in the atmosphere. A most astonishing fact is in this care of a soul, and it is at once a work of a God who planned a soul. The same work is protecting it by a constant guardianship of it. A complete proof of the indestructibility of a soul of any organization is the fact that nitrogen gas, so-called, cannot be consumed by a fire or acid or any process. The gas is simply the objects described—the souls of plants and animals in the atmosphere.

What a splendid exhibition of an intelligent and almighty keeping of the final productions of creation! A God is a keeper. A keeper is a current of the wonderful power a bigot is claiming is a jump-jack performance of the molecules of a substance, or rather of metal.

A chance to discover a protection from destruction by fire of a human soul is given in the good fact just offered. Of course if a soul can be burned at all it can all be burned. If it cannot burn at all it is not given pain. A pain in a limb that is only a soul of a part of a limb that was removed is but a sensation given it by the amount of current of the body that is coursing around it. This operation is but a process of teaching people an important fact.

The destruction of animal species is but a consequence of a conversion of plants into a condition for bearing fruit; in other words a conversion of some of the species into a condition of unfoldment that prevents any creature but a female of the species being given creation. A destruction of the lower characters of the plants is a destruction of the male portion of species.

This very wonderful fact is proved when a glance is

given the species whose female offspring are more numerous than the males. Only a few of the existing species disclose this consequence of a change in the orders of plants, but it is a most startling amount of facts all the same. A chance is given people to see what orders of plants are giving offspring to a certain species, by the amount of difference in the sexes of the species of creature.

The birds are the most unequal in the two sexes, and snakes are next. All the earlier orders of creation are disclosing a disparity of sexes. The oldest are disclosing the greatest.

A bare peep at the orders of animals that were given creation by the earliest orders of plants is all a person needs to obtain to observe the truth of the claim that a destruction of the plant is the destruction of animal species. Beyond the fact that a development of plants produces a disparity of sexes a world is disclosing the fact that all animals are occupying a country to the same extent the plants are and in the same numbers.

As certain as a plant or creation is existing a plant is always given a copying in the animal kingdom, and it cannot be found that a country contains any more of one kingdom than the other, or that domestic animals are more or less numerous than the great plants on the great deserts or prairies of a country.

A comment is now in order concerning the origin of the domestic animals, and in this work a wisdom of creation is disclosed as astonishing as any yet pointed to.

The domestic creatures are all dwelling out of a forest, and they are unwilling to dwell in one, and it is impossible to make them dwell in one. They will not go into

one except for food. What could have given them a disposition to dwell in a field where grass is growing? Dogs and cats can follow people into a wood but it is only while a person is in a wood that they will stay there. A dog was given origin on the border of a forest and so was a cat. Both creatures are apt to go to the border of a wood to hunt for prey, and then to come out. A plain of small extent was on the banks of the Rhine when a dog of great size was given creation. Another of smaller extent was existing on the coast of Ireland when a bull-dog was constructed. Both creatures were given existence from a spruce, and the spindles of the plant are sticking in the skin of the dog yet. One was stuck in the corner of the upper jaw of the creature, along the bone of the nose, and it is as flat and stiff as the original. When the animal was decaying a person was constructed from its soul. A mastiff is to-day in human form giving all Europe a stare, and controlling in a measure all its politics. A lopped ear is all that is needed on his head for a perfect copy of the features of the great dog. All the pure-blooded Anglo-Saxons were mastiffs in human form and every person showed the fact and was glad of it. One is delighted to-day with a good copy of the dog in all the features of the head, and when they are possessed, all the associates of the person are giving him or her a confidence and consideration.

A bull-dog on two legs is walking the same plain that gave the one of four legs a commencement of existence and one is to walk it as long as a fully-fledged Irishman is on the soil. A most perfect copy is this person, of the ugly and quarrelsome creature. The dog is only a spruce of

less development than the one that was affording the mastiff, and in respect to spindles and color there is no difference; only a change of climate and food gave either a change of color and hair, and a change was a step in the way of degradation. All of the changes of animals are but a degradation of the species.

A greater growth only of the useful domestic animals is possible by a change of eating and giving them a shelter in cold weather. The stock is actually degraded by the work, and it is given demonstration by the fact that a more stupid and docile creature is produced from the culture. In the course of a century the degradation is commenced in the size of the creatures, and in all old countries this is now to be seen. The horses of the old countries are small and more feeble in all respects and a change of variety is made in order to prevent a larger cultivation of the degraded variety. The fact is surprisingly illustrated in the condition of the horses in the rural portions of New England. A stallion is of great importance when it is known that a wholly different development of a horse can be obtained if the male creature is of a more uncultivated variety.

With respect to origin of the bovine order and all the smaller domestic creatures upon a farm, and the commencement of the horse, it is but necessary to disclose the astonishing fact that a plain of sporadic plants of different species gave all of them origin. A grass was around the origin, and it is still being grazed by the animal.

A grass of small plants was necessary for the subsistance of the creatures, and it is, of course, a fact that it was growing when the creatures were brought into exist-

ence. A grazing animal would have perished had it not been able to graze to obtain its proper food. Grass is not growing in a forest, except on its skirts for a small extent, and this skirt is but a commencement of the plain.

The whole of the famous Darwin theory is given another explosion by this most obtainable of all sweeping facts, concerning animal origin. When it is but thought of, a contradiction of the fact is given a defeat.

On the cow there is the willow's weeping branch, and a division of the boughs upon the neck. A channel of circulation is large in the creature, and a great quantity of blood and milk is the consequence. The animal wants a great quantity of water, and it will stand and swing its head and drooping branch for hours in the very shade and on the same damp soil of its origin.

The horse is but the great pine given a better conversion than in the alligator or crocodile, and for a better purpose than giving fish and turtles a destruction. The difference in the development of the two creatures is but a difference in amount of change. In some respects there is a resemblance, and it is barely enough to give a squint at a common origin of both. The long jaws of the animals are in a measure alike, and the eyes also. A dapple is given the sides of the horse in place of the bunches of bark on the reptile. The bodies of each are very similar in form. The nostrils are of similar obliquity. The whole of the bones of the legs are alike in some respects.

A pine's bough is on the horse in the mane and tail. Both flare at the atmosphere when there is a wind as the pretty bough of the plant did. A snort is offered the plain by the animal as a top of the old pine gave one in a wind

of violence. A hoof is but a bough spread, as when a hand is pressed upon one side, except that it is all connected in its construction.

The goat and sheep are but little different and both are but the evergreen of a stunted growth given a cover of thick and fine spindles. A sheep is about the size of the plant that was dotting a plain when the creature came into existence. A grand and beautiful species is the creature, and it is so good and inoffensive a child always loves it. The face of one is occasionally given the community on a person, and when it is the possessor has a sweet disposition and love for every one. It is always a pretty face. If it is on a male person the owner is but a good and kind servant of a greater intellect, and one that is always wanting a watching in respect to his moral practices.

A worn-out barbarity of old nations of castrating the servants of a household, was given a most extensive practice where goats were giving the origin of most of the male population. A goat of the male sex is as sensual as a creature can be. A female of the species is wholly different and wants a male companion only for offspring. A human female given creation from the soul of a sheep or goat is always a sweet and beautiful woman, and she is as kind and affectionate as an angel.

A goat is about extinguished and is to be superseded by the sheep everywhere. A wool on a sheep is the cause of one order being destroyed and the other cultivated.

A closing of this chapter can be made when a few moments of consideration of the feathered animals is given.

A bird is but a bush of blossoms, or a blossom only,

in a higher degree of development. The creature is but a poorly developed animal, and it possesses only a portion of a skeleton and but a small amount of digestive faculties. The most wonderful problem of the construction of a covering for all creatures is given solution by barely observing the difference in the powers of digestion of the different orders. All are covered by a discharge of substance from the pores of the body, and the substance is the same in all. The most capacitated digestion gives the finest character of hair, and in this simple statement of an astonishing fact is all that need be stated of an explanation of the growth or rather the construction of the coverings of all creatures. An elephant and rhinoceros and hippopotamus, and a species of hog, and a few small creatures of hot climates are given a melted, or rather a continuation of the liquid condition of the substance discharged on their bodies until a consolidation occurs and the consequence is a rind instead of hair. The substance is giving the limbs and sides of the greater creatures an avalanche of its quantity, and the sliding down of the substance gives the great plates of welted rind on the creatures. Only a warm atmosphere causes this. The substance cannot be constructed in the form of hair on account of its mobile condition produced by heat. An elephant, as well as all other quadrupeds, was given hair in cold climates, and the fact is well known.

A sheep is possessed of wool on account of a very complete digestion, and it is a grand character of hair. A farmer can give all his sheep a finer wool by feeding them on the grains in winter and on only fresh and perfectly green grass in summer. The only cause of a finer wool

on a merino than is on a common American sheep is the constant feeding of the merinos of some countries and in all parts of Europe with a grain or fresh grass of elevated places. All sheep are of one origin, and only a better food and clearer air gives a better wool. The consequence of the operation of better digestion is the degradation of the animal. All fine wool sheep disclose their degradation in a stunted and more awkward form.

Let this disclosure of the cause of a fine wool or the coarser hair and the rind of the tropical animals and the feathers on a bird be given consideration in connection with a theory all scientists are accepting concerning the cause of a growth of all these things on the animals of the world. This theory of a world of scientists is a claim that only an environment of a creature and a change of climate were the causes of different coverings of creatures. The claim is soon to be forgotten, except its absurdity, and the fact that it was the most degrading and groundless of all opinions since a school was established in the world.

This is all a work of this character permits of a consideration of animal species. A complete discussion of the subject would disclose a vast amount of perfectly demonstrable facts in support of the claim given, and a word of it would never be given a denial. A grand chapter of science is the one that discloses a complete order of operations that have been and are to-day giving the earth its wonderful creatures, but a work of this character forbids its presentation here. When a work upon the wonders of what are called chemical phenomena and affairs is offered the public by the author, and which is to be given prepa-

ration at once, a complete demonstration of the origin of all the human races shall be in it.

CHAPTER VI.

GLOSSARY.

Abdomen—The belly.
Abortion—Premature birth; miscarriage.
Abscess—A cavity containing pus.
Acetabulum—The cavity for the head of the thigh bone, that forms the hip joint.
Acne—A pimply disease of the skin.
Albumen—An element of living bodies; the undecomposed corpuscles of the blood.
Albuminuria—Albumen in the urine; Bright's disease.
Alopecia—Falling out of the hair.
Alterative—A medicine that slowly improves the condition of the system. Bicarbonate of soda.
Amaurosis—A gradual loss of sight.
Amenorrhœa — Absence of the menses.
Amphiarthrosis—Permitting of but slight motion.
Anæmia—Bloodlessness.
Anchylosis—Stiffness of a joint.
Aneurism—Dilatation of an artery.
Angina Pectoris—A disease of the nerves of the heart.
Anodyne—A drug that produces sleep.
Antidote—A medicine that counteracts the effect of another.
Antiseptic—That which prevents putrefaction.
Anus—The lower extremity of the bowel.
Aorta—The great artery leading from the left side of the heart.
Aphasia—Inability to speak the proper words to make sense.
Aphonia—Loss of voice.
Aphthæ—White ulcers in the mouth; the thrush.
Aphthous—Affected with thrush.
Apoplexy—A disorder of the brain caused by pressure of blood and the force of the blood.
Aqueous—Watery.
Aqueous Humor—A fluid in the front part of the eye.
Arthrodia—A movable joint.
Asthma—A disease of the air passages, attended by difficult breathing.
Astigmatism—A defect of the eye that causes irregular vision.
Atlas—The first bone of the spinal column.
Auditory—Belonging to the ear.
Auricle—The expansion of the external ear.
Auricles—The upper cavities of the heart.

Axis—The second bone of the spine.
Balanitis—Inflammation of mucous membrane of the head of penis and prepuce.
Biceps—Two headed.
Bicuspids—The first grinding teeth
Bronchi—Tubes that convey air to the lungs.
Bronchial—Relating to the bronchi.
Bronchitis—Inflammation of the bronchial tubes.
Bubo—An inflamed gland in the groin.
Calcined—Reduced to a fine powder by heat.
Calculi—Gravel stones.
Canaliculus—A small canal that carries the water from the eye.
Capillaries—Very minute blood vessels.
Capsule—A covering sac or membrane.
Carditis—Inflammation of the heart
Caries—Ulceration of a bone.
Carotid—The large artery of the neck.
Carpus—The wrist.
Carbuncle—A small, fleshy excrescence.
Catalepsy—A trance.
Cataract——An opacity of the crystalline lens, or its capsule, that causes loss of sight.
Catarrh—A flow of mucus.
Caustic—A substance that destroys tissue.
Cæcum—A part of the large intestine.
Cerebellum—Posterior and lower part of the brain; little brain.
Cerebrum—The large, or superior brain.
Cerebro-Spinal—Belonging to the brain and spine.
Cerumen—The ear wax.
Cervical—Belonging to the neck.
Chancre—A primary syphilitic sore —a pox.
Charlatan—A quack, an imposter.
Chilblain—A contraction and cracking of the skin.
Chlorosis—Green sickness.
Choroid—A name given to several membranes.
Clavicle—The collar bone.
Clitoris—The erectile gland of the female sexual organs.
Coccyx—The lowest part of the spine.
Cochlea—A spiral cavity of the internal ear.
Coitus—The sexual act; coition.
Colon—The largest part of the intestines.
Condyle—A large projection of bone.
Confluent—Running together.
Congestion—A distention of blood-vessels.
Conjunctiva—The external coat of the eyeball.
Conjunctivitis——Inflammation of the conjunctiva.
Cornea—The anterior transparent part of the eye.
Corneitis—Inflammation of the cornea.
Coryza—Acute catarrh.
Cranium—The skull.
Cuticle—The scarf skin.
Decoction—A tea made by boiling.
Defecation—The act of having an action of the bowels.
Deglutition—The act of swallowing.
Delirium—Temporary insanity.
Delirium Tremens—Insanity produced by drunkenness.
Deltoid—The large triangular muscle covering the shoulder.
Dementia—Idiocy.

Dengue—An epidemic fever, accompanied by severe muscular pains.
Dentition—Teething.
Depletion—Diminishing the fullness of a part, as by bleeding.
Derma—The skin.
Desquamation—Scaling off of the cuticle, as after the scarlet fever.
Diabetes—A disease in which the cells of the food are carried to the liver through the walls of the stomach and converted into sugar.
Diagnosis—The recognizing of diseases.
Diaphoretics—Medicines that cause perspiration.
Diaphragm—The partition separating the thorax and abdomen.
Diarrhœa—A watery discharge of the bowels.
Diarthrosis—A movable articulation.
Digestion—The changing of the food into nutritive material.
Dislocation—A displacement of a joint.
Dorsal—Pertaining to the back.
Dropsy—Water in the tissues or cavities of the body.
Ducts—Little canals that convey substances of the body.
Duodenum—First part of small intestine.
Dysentery—Inflammation of lower intestine, with frequent mucous and bloody passages from the bowels; bloody flux.
Dysmenorrhœa—Painful menstruation.
Dyspepsia—Indigestion.
Dyspnœa—Difficult breathing.
Ectropion—Eversion of the eyelids.
Eczema—An eruption of the skin in the form of small blisters.
Effusion—Pouring out.
Elixir—A flavored preparation of alcohol and syrup, in which medicines are dissolved.
Emetic—A medicine that produces vomiting.
Emollient—An application that possesses the power of softening.
Emulsion—A milk-like mixture.
Enarthrosis—Ball and socket joints as the hip and shoulder.
Encysted—Inclosed in a sac.
Endemic—A disease confined to a certain district.
Endocarditis—Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart.
Enema—An injection into the back passage, used to move the bowels.
Entropion—Inversion of the eyelids.
Epidemic—Prevailing over an extensive district.
Epiglottis—The valve of the windpipe.
Epilepsy—Violent vertigo.
Epistaxis—Bleeding from the nose.
Erysipelas—An inflammatory disease of the skin; St. Anthony's fire.
Ethmoid—Sieve-like.
Eustachian Tube—A canal leading from the throat to the middle ear.
Excretion—Anything discharged from the body.
Excretory—Capable of excreting.
Fallopian Tubes—Tubes that convey the corpuscles from the ovaries to the womb.
Femoral—Belonging to the thigh.
Femur—Thigh bone.
Fibula—The small bone of the leg.
Filament—A minute fibre.

Fistula—An abnormal channel discharging matter.
Flatulence—Gas in the stomach and bowels.
Follicle—A little sac.
Foramen—A little opening.
Ganglia—Knots of nerve tissue.
Gangrene—Corrosion of flesh.
Gastric—Belonging to the stomach.
Gastric Juice— Fluid of the stomach
Gastritis—Inflammation of the stomach.
Ginglymus—A hinge joint, as the knee and elbow.
Gland—An organ of corpuscles discharged from the blood.
Glaucoma—Faltering of the optic nerve.
Glottis—The opening into the windpipe.
Gonorrhœa—A discharge from the urethra; clap.
Gout—Inflammation of the small joints.
Hemoptysis—Bleeding from the lungs
Hemorrhage—Bleeding.
Hemorrhoids—Piles; a sagging of the rectum and muscles around it.
Hernia—A rupture.
Hives—A disease of the skin; nettle rash.
Humerus—The bone of the upper arm.
Hydrocele—Dropsy of the scrotum.
Hysteria—A spasmodic nervous disease.
Idiopathic—A primary condition or disease.
Incontinence—Inability to retain the evacuations.
Influenza—Catarrh.
Infusion—A decomposition of substance in water.
Iris—The curtain of the eye that surrounds the pupil.
Jaundice—A disease in which the corpuscles of the blood are but partly burned and cast upon the skin in this condition.
Lachrymal—Belonging to the tears.
Lachrymal Gland—The gland that secretes the tears.
Laryngitis—Inflammation of the larynx.
Larynx—The upper part of the windpipe.
Ligament—A cord or band of elastic fibres.
Lupus—An ulcerative disease of the skin.
Lymph—The returning blood of the arteries.
Malaria—A condition developed by a want of electricity in the atmosphere.
Malar—Belonginging to the cheek.
Malignant—Dangerous; destructive to life.
Mania—Insanity.
Meatus—A mouth, an opening into a canal.
Medulla—The marrow.
Medulla Oblongata—The connection of the brain with the spinal cord.
Membrane—Any thin covering of the organs of the body. A consolidated current of electricity over a decomposing organ or organs.
Meningitis— Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.
Menstruation—The discharge from the womb.
Metacarpal—Next to the wrist.
Metatarsal—Next to the ankle.
Mortification—Death of a part.

Miasm—Animal or vegetable emanations.
Myopia—Short-sightedness.
Narcotic—Stupefying.
Nasal—Pertaining to the nose.
Nausea—Sickness at the stomach, without vomiting.
Necrosis—Death of a bone.
Neuralgia—Pain in a nerve.
Nitrogenous—Containing nitrogen.
Occipital—Connected with the back part of the head.
Occiput—The back part of the head.
Occlusion—A shutting up.
Oculist—A surgeon who makes a specialty of treating the eye.
Odontoid—Tooth-like.
Œdema—Dropsical condition of the tissues, which causes a puffiness of the skin.
Œsophagus—The tube leading from the throat to the stomach; gullet.
Olecranon—The back angle of the elbow.
Olfactory—Pertaining to smell.
Omentum—A fold of peritoneum covering the front of the bowels.
Opacity—A condition of want of transparency.
Ophthalmoscope—An instrument for examining the interior of the eye.
Opiate—A medicine containing opium or some of its preparations.
Optic—Belonging to the eye.
Orbit—The cavity containing the eye.
Osseous—Bony.
Ovary—The organ in the female that contains the corpuscles discharged into the uterus.
Ozæna—A disease of the bones of the nose, attended with fetid odor.
Palate—The first valve in the throat.
Palliative—Giving temporary relief.
Papilla—Little elevations indicating the termination of nerves and vessels on the skin and mucous membrane.
Paraplegia—Paralysis of one or of both lower extremities; properly, of any extremity.
Parasite—An animal that lives on another living body.
Parotid Gland—A gland situated behind the angle of the lower jaw, that secretes saliva.
Patella—The knee cap.
Pectoral—Relating to the chest.
Penis—The male erectile organ of copulation.
Pericarditis—Inflammation of the sac containg the heart.
Periostitis—Inflammation of the covering of the bone.
Peristaltic—A spiral-like motion of the bowels.
Peritonitis—Inflammation of the membrane lining the abdominal cavity.
Pessary—An instrument to support the womb after it has been displaced.
Phalanges—The bones of the fingers and toes.
Pharyngitis—Inflammation of the pharynx.
Pharynx—The lower part of the cavity of the throat.
Phthisis Pulmonalis—Consumption.
Piles—Sagging of the rectum and muscles around it.
Placenta—The after-birth.
Plastic—That which forms.
Plethora—Full blooded.

Pleuritis—Inflammation of the covering of the lungs.
Pneumonia—Inflammation of the lungs.
Polypus—A tumor in the mucous cavities of the body.
Pregnancy—Being with child.
Presbyopia—Weakened sight, in which near objects must be carried from the eye to be seen distinctly.
Ptsosis—Drooping of the upper eyelid.
Pyæmia—Blood poison.
Quartan—Occurring every fourth day.
Quinsy—Inflammation of the tonsils.
Quotidian—Returning every day.
Rabies—Hydrophobia.
Radical—Root; original.
Rectum—The lower portion of the intestines.
Reduction—Giving contraction.
Reproduction—Producing anew.
Respiration—Breathing.
Retina—The back of the interior of the eye-ball.
Retroversion—Backward displacement.
Rickets—Absence of consolidation of the waste portions of the marrow of the limbs.
Rubeola—Measles.
Saliva—The spittle.
Salivary—Belonging to the saliva.
Scabies—The itch.
Scapula—The shoulder blade.
Scarlatina—Scarlet fever.
Scrotum—The sac containing the testicles.
Sedative—Depressing, quieting.
Septicemia—A partial blood poisoning.
Serous—Thin, watery.
Serum—The water of the blood.
Spermatorrhœa—An unnatural flow of semen.
Spinous—Sharp or thorn-like.
Squamous—Like a scale.
Sterility—Barrenness.
Sternum—The breast-bone.
Stimulant—A substance that excites the force of the body.
Stomatitis—Inflammation of the mouth.
Strabismus—Cross-eye.
Stricture—A narrowness of a natural passage.
Synarthrosis—An immovable articulation.
Synovia—The fluid that gives easy motion to the joints.
Synovial Membrane—The membrane that lines the cavities of the joints.
Synovitis—Inflammation of the lining membrane of the joints.
Tenesmus—Spasm of muscles of the arms.
Tertian— Occurring every third day.
Testes—The testicles.
Thorax—The chest.
Tibia—The shin bone.
Tonic—A mild stimulant.
Tonsillitis—Inflammation of the tonsils.
Torsion—Twisting.
Trachea—The wind-pipe.
Traumatic—Resulting from injuries.
Tympanum—The middle-ear.
Typhoid—Resembling typhus, a low fever.
Urea—A constituent of the urine.
Ureter—The passage from the kidneys to the bladder.
Urethra—The canal leading from the bladder.

Urethritis—Inflammation of the urethra.
Uterine—Pertaining to the womb.
Uterus—The womb.
Vaccination—Inserting a poison into the blood to decrease small-pox.
Vagina—The passage from the vulva to the womb.
Vaginal—Pertaining to the vagina.
Vaginitis—Inflammation of the vagina.
Variola—Small-pox.
Vascular—Belonging to the blood-vessels.
Venereal—Belonging to sexual intercourse.
Varicocele—Enlargement of the follicles and chambers of the testicles.
Ventricles—Cavities of the brain and heart.
Vermiform—Worm-like.
Vertigo—Dizziness.
Vesicle—A bladder; a blister.
Virus—Poisonous and contagious matter.
Viscus—An organ within a cavity.
Volatile—Diffusible.
Volition—The power of willing.
Vulva—The exterior of the female sexual organs.
Whites—Common name for leucorrhea.

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